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NOTICE.

eason on the Columbia River r salmon closes, as everyone WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, WILL BE ENFORCED. All ill save trouble by strictly ith it.

F. C. REED, nt Oregon State Fish Commission. 23, 1888. 27jl6

STRONGEST Instrument Known. For Mineral Ores, Mineral Deposits, Metallic Veins, Mineral Springs, Mineral Waters, Mineral Lands, Mineral Discoveries, Mineral Properties, Mineral Prospects, Mineral Locations, Mineral Claims, Mineral Surveys, Mineral Examinations, Mineral Reports, Mineral Maps, Mineral Charts, Mineral Plans, Mineral Sections, Mineral Profiles, Mineral Cross-Sections, Mineral Longitudinal Sections, Mineral Transverse Sections, Mineral Vertical Sections, Mineral Horizontal Sections, Mineral Oblique Sections, Mineral Irregular Sections, Mineral Broken Sections, Mineral Folded Sections, Mineral Curved Sections, Mineral Straight Sections, Mineral Plane Sections, Mineral Solid Sections, Mineral Hollow Sections, Mineral Cylindrical Sections, Mineral Conical Sections, Mineral Spherical Sections, Mineral Elliptical Sections, Mineral Parabolic Sections, Mineral Hyperbolic Sections, Mineral Cycloidal Sections, Mineral Spiral Sections, Mineral Helical Sections, Mineral Involute Sections, Mineral Evolute Sections, Mineral Catenary Sections, Mineral Tractrix Sections, Mineral Quadratrix Sections, Mineral Trochoid Sections, Mineral Epicycloid Sections, Mineral Hypocycloid Sections, Mineral Cissoid Sections, Mineral Conchoid Sections, Mineral Strophoid Sections, Mineral Witch Sections, Mineral Folium Sections, Mineral Lemniscate Sections, Mineral Cassinian Sections, Mineral Oval Sections, Mineral Ovoid Sections, Mineral Egg-Shaped Sections, Mineral Pear-Shaped Sections, Mineral Heart-Shaped Sections, Mineral Kidney-Shaped Sections, Mineral Bean-Shaped Sections, Mineral Crescent-Shaped Sections, Mineral Horseshoe-Shaped Sections, Mineral Lens-Shaped Sections, Mineral Biconvex Sections, Mineral Plano-Convex Sections, Mineral Concavo-Convex Sections, Mineral Meniscus Sections, Mineral Biconcave Sections, Mineral Plano-Concave Sections, Mineral Convexo-Concave Sections, Mineral Meniscus Sections, Mineral Double-Convex Sections, Mineral Double-Concave Sections, Mineral Convexo-Convex Sections, Mineral Concavo-Concave Sections, Mineral Meniscus Sections, Mineral Double-Meniscus Sections, Mineral Convexo-Meniscus Sections, Mineral Concavo-Meniscus

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

A Discussion Over the Ashes of the Confederacy.

THE ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS.

Opposition to the Postoffice Building Bill—The Mississippi Election Riots — The Woman Suffragists for Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Plumb, from the committee on agriculture, reported back the house bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture and create an executive department, to be known as the department of agriculture. In the bill as reported the provisions of the house bill for the transfer of the weather bureau from the war department to the department of agriculture are struck out.

Evarts, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the senate joint resolution authorizing and empowering the president of the United States to take such measures as, in his judgment, may be necessary to obtain indemnity promptly for injuries, losses and damages suffered by the Venezuelan Steamship Company of New York by reason of wrongful seizure and detention of the company's three steamers, and to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary.

The senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Call, appropriating $10,000 for the recovery of property of the late Confederate states, now held in adverse possession to the government.

Edmunds said he had been on a committee a few years ago which had investigated that whole subject, and he was satisfied the appropriation would be useless. This wisest thing to be done with the assets of the late Confederacy, as with the late unpleasantness itself, was to forget all about them and let them go.

Gibson opposed the amendment. He submitted that it was not proper at this late hour to call in question the validity or integrity of the surrender made by officers of the Confederacy, on land or sea. The Confederate states had died a noble death in the field of battle many years ago, all that survived being that sentiment of honor which had beaten high in the hearts of the men who represented that fallen power. For one, he would have engraved on its tombstone the epitaph engraved on Shakespeare's tomb:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear,
To touch the dust inclosed here.
Blessed be he who spares these bones,
And cursed be he who moves these stones.

Call said he did not sympathize with Gibson in the opinion that the dust of the Confederacy should be buried and its good friends let it alone. The Confederates would live in history for the great heroic characters which they had developed. There was no need to leave their dust undisturbed. Their fame was written in the immortal pages of history by such illustrious characters as Lee and Jackson, and he was glad to know that the loyal heart of the North and of its soldiers responded to that sentiment. He was not ashamed of the Confederacy and did not want it left to be unnoticed, buried, to could not be shouted down or overlooked. The Confederacy had no dust; but it had an immortal glory of heroic character, of noble self-sacrifice.

Allison moved to lay Call's resolution on the table; agreed to.

The bill was then reported back to the senate, and all the amendments were concurred in except that appropriating $50,000 for the widow of Gen. Reynolds, and a clerk Reagan demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was concurred in—yeas 28, nays 11.

Sherman explained that he had not voted on the amendment because he thought the appropriation too large. He would be willing to vote for an appropriation of $25,000, and he suggested that that amount be reduced by the conference committee. The bill then passed.

Allison stated, in response to a query, that there now remained undisposed five of the regular appropriation bills—the army bill, the navy bill, sundry civil bill, general deficiency bill and fortifications bill. He thought it might be safely assumed that all the appropriation bills could be disposed of next week. He could not say when a tariff bill would be presented. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—After disposing of routine business, the house went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The pending motion was that made by Townsend of Illinois to non-concur in the amendment appropriating $2000 for repairs to the seawall and wharf at Willett's point, New York.

Burns of Missouri addressed himself to the policy which the house should follow in acting upon the senate amendments which, if offered in the house, would be voted out of order. He then proceeded to oppose the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal.

Hooker of Mississippi could see in the amendment a disposition on the part of the senate to infringe on the powers of the house. The purpose of the senate amendment seemed to obstruct any legislation on the subject of public defense, because it would not be possible to pass the fortification bill at the present session.

After considerable further debate on this line, during which Butterworth and Reed had one or two heated colloquies, the pending amendment was non-concurred in, as was also one appropriating $60,000 for the manufacture or purchase of cannon and carriages.

Bayne moved to substitute the Allegheny arsenal for the Watervliet arsenal as the site of the proposed gun factory; rejected.

Townshend moved to non-concur in the amendment providing for the establishment of a gun factory and for the purchase of steel, agreed to, and the committee rose.

The recommendation of the committee as to the minor amendments was carried out, and the amendments non-concurred in.

Sayers of Texas offered a resolution declaring that the house will insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments numbered 26, 27, 33 and 35 (relating to fortifications and ordnance,) that the house requests a conference thereon, and further declaring it the judgment of the house that the managers on the part of the house should insist on disagreement, and should not consent that an appropriation for fortifications should be placed on the army bill, as that subject has been referred to the committee on appropriations, and such appropriations should be placed on the fortifications bill.

Townshend raised a point of order against the resolution, and pending a decision the house adjourned.

THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING BILL.

It is Opposed by the Large Cities, Many of Which Are Left in the Cold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The fate of what is known as the postoffice building bill hangs in doubt. It will, in all probability, be defeated, unless it is materially amended. The bill provides for the building of postoffice buildings throughout all the states and carries a great deal of money with it. The opposition to it is owing to the failure to provide for buildings in large cities, no town of more than 20,000 coming within its provisions. Three classes are named: Towns whose postoffice receipts during the last three years amounted to $3000 or more a year are, under the provisions of this bill, entitled to a building to cost not more than $16,000; towns whose receipts have been $15,000 and not more than $20,000 are to have buildings to cost not more than $20,000, and towns where receipts have amounted to more than $20,000 and less than $25,000 are to have buildings at a cost of $25,000. Here, however, the bill stops, failing to make any provisions for large cities, many of which are still without much needed buildings. It is in large cities where the item of rent really amounts to a sum worth saving.

Congressman Cannon of Illinois, whose state gets a large amount of the money appropriated, says the bill will never pass, because the members from all the cities would oppose it. He has prepared an amendment which he will offer when the bill next comes up for consideration, which will bring the cities' interests in. If that is accepted by the friends of the bill, there is a good chance for its passage.

Purchasers your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, corner Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE JACKSON POLITICAL RIOTS.

A Whitewashing Minority Report Made by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The minority report of the senate judiciary committee on the Jackson, Miss., political riots was submitted by Senator Pugh to the senate to-day. The minority says the hearings were held with closed doors and in Washington, more than 1000 miles from the locality of the transaction. Hence, the members of the committee had no opportunity of examining the great mass of witnesses who were on the ground. The report follows every detail of the occurrences under investigation. It says this conspiracy "of McGow and Baldwin to eliminate the negro vote and to secure the co-operation of the committee of 100, is expressive of the methods by which those southern outrages are manufactured for political purposes." It declares that Baldwin stands impeached as utterly unworthy of credit. It finds the evidence against the federal officials, dwelt upon by the majority, unimportant, untrustworthy and illegal. It is not shown, the minority says, "that any one of the federal officials incriminated by the committee, did a single illegal act, or aided or advised in the doing of such."

The report is signed by Senators Pugh, Coke, Vest and George.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

An Effort to Throw Their Influence to Harrison and Morton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It is reported that the woman suffragists are to be organized for support of the republican ticket, that is, if the plans of some of their leaders are carried out. Miss Ellen J. Foster of Iowa was in town Saturday, and was visited by Congressman Boutelle, Tom Bayne of Pennsylvania, and several other republican leaders. She left Sunday for Youngstown, Ohio, to see Mrs. Logan, and induce her to assume the leadership of the woman suffrage movement for Harrison and Morton. The idea is to form an organization of women, something on the order of the English Primrose league. They will include all woman suffragists who favor the Chicago ticket, and many women who are not avowed suffragists but who take interest in political affairs and are inclined to republicanism. So far as it is a suffrage movement it has the warm endorsement of such women as Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

California and Kansas Object to a Heavy Cut in the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—There is been a great struggle in the sub-committee of the finance committee of the senate, which is preparing a tariff bill, as a substitute for the Mills bill, with regard to the duty on sugar. There is a disposition among the republicans in the East to make a cut of 50 per cent. in the tariff on sugar. This feeling has been so strong that it has been expected heretofore that the republican measure to be prepared by the republican senators would make this heavy cut. Only two states in the North have stood against it, California on account of her prospective beet sugar industry, and Kansas on account of her prospective sorghum industry. Representatives of the two states have fully and intelligently presented the case to the senatorial sub-committee. The present duty on sugar is about 83.7. After hearing the arguments of the Californians and the Kansas people, the sub-committee has decided not to make so heavy a cut as 50 per cent. of the present duty. It has about decided that reduction of the present duty of about 25 per cent. is all that should be made in view of the splendid prospects of the sugar interests of California and Kansas.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Surgeon-General Hamilton said to-day that yellow fever in Florida appeared to be dying out for lack of material. There are at present, he said, three cases at Palatka and none at Tampa. Nothing has been heard from Manatee and other infected places for several days.

Land Commissioner Stockslager has held for cancellation seventy-nine desert land entries in Wyoming territory, aggregating about 47,000 acres.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Called on Gen. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Seventeen carloads of republicans came from Morgan and Brown counties to-day, to see Gen. Harrison. The delegation contained a number of Tippecanoe campaign veterans, and also some thirty ex-members of Gen. Harrison's regiment, the Seventh Indiana. They marched to University park and gave Gen. Harrison a most enthusiastic reception. Gen. Harrison made a short speech, after which a general handshaking was indulged in.

Blaine Will be There.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 1.—Blaine has cabled the state republican committee: "I shall be present at the great Portland meeting on August 15, and speak."

Convict Labor Abolished.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Gov. Hill has approved the bill passed by the legislature at the recent special session, abolishing hand labor and state manufacturing in all penal institutions of the state.

The attorney-general decides the bill applies to all penitentiaries and reformatories, as well as state prisons.

Murder and Suicide.

FORT WORTH, Aug. 1.—At Cannon, a small town in Grayson county, last night Rev. G. Harrison, a Methodist minister, killed his son-in-law, Ben Perrin, and then killed himself, on account of family trouble.

PRESS PITH.

The engagement ring usually grows out of a combination.—*Boston Courier.*

A party "hemmed in" by the Indians is likely to be basted.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

The man who buys a cheap watch generally gets a good deal of time for a very little money.—*Somerville Journal.*

Unmarried lady—It must be a great thing when husband and wife are of one mind. Married lady—That depends on whose mind it is.—*Texas Siftings.*

Ethel—Papa says the money market is unsteady. Edith—Why, Uncle George said this evening that money was tight. Ethel—Well, that's what makes it unsteady.—*Burdette.*

A Nebraska editor named Ladd was struck by lightning last week and actually shocked. He likens his experience to that produced by a subscriber paying cash in advance.—*Omaha Herald.*

We notice from a perusal of the papers that "the fiat has gone forth" again this year. We are glad of this. It would be an awfully lonesome year in which the fiat did not go forthing.—*Boston Transcript.*

There are 800 men engaged in hunting for diamonds in Australia. In this country the men generally spend their time hunting for the empire, but there are a great many more than 800.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Dr. Zacharie claims to have cut 15,000 corns from soldiers' feet during the war, and now he wants the government to pay him $45,000 for it. Pretty costly corn that for our Uncle Samuel.—*Boston Globe.*

Joseph Cook writes that every man should spend $1 on missions for every $5 that he spends on himself. Fogg says that this is the strongest argument for economy in one's personal expenses that he remembers ever to have seen.—*Boston Transcript.*

A more Practical View of the Situation.—Lady Blanch—I'm so fond of riding. I could almost live in the saddle! The habit grows upon one so, you know. Lady Rose—I wish mine had grown on me! I had to have it moulded to my shape, and I expect papa will grumble frightfully at the cost when he has to pay the bill.—*Fun.*

The Whole Business—Countryman (to dealer)—"I see ye advertise outside 'Everythin' supplied for weddin's!" Dealer—"Yes, sir." Countryman—"Ye go the hull business?" Dealer—"Yes, sir." Countryman (earnestly)—"I say, mister, how much would ye tax me for a good healthy gal what kin milk, an' ain't afraid to work?"—*The Epoch.*

In a Virginia church, at the end of a revival, there were three persons who were expected to unite with the church. Only two were present; the third, quite an old lady, was prevented by the inclemency of the evening. A lay brother was called on to pray, which he did very fervently, "especially for the sister with one foot in the grave and the other galloping on to eternity."—*Harper's Magazine.*

New for Some Truly Wonderful Fish Yarns.
London Truth.

Mr. Rider Haggard and two friends have rented a well-known salmon river in the west of Ireland for the season.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

St. Louis Suffering from Heat and Storm.

DISGUSTED ITALIANS GOING HOME.

Sad Sequel to a Murder—Kansas Officials Held Prisoners in Stevens County—The Jute Bag Combine—Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon an electric storm set in, and reports at police headquarters to-night show that considerable damage was done in the southwestern section of the city. The flagstaff on the Southern hotel was struck by lightning, causing great alarm among the guests and attaches of the hotel. At Lafayette park, Joslin Gardner, park policeman, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. To-day was the hottest of the season. While the official figures are given at 98 degrees, street readings have ranged above 100. There have been twenty-five prostrations by heat, five of them fatal.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—Seven deaths have occurred in this city in the past twenty-four hours as the result of excessive heat. Temperature 97.

THE GATES SWING OUTWARD.

Disgusted Italians, Unable to Obtain Work, Return Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Over thirty Italians, disgusted at not being able to obtain employment, sailed for home to-day on the steamer Alsia of the Fabre line. On the same vessel, by order of Collector Magone, were returned Santo Carnerso and Carmen Margaulio, two desperate Italian brigands, who arrived here on a Fabre line steamer about two months ago. The men were ironed and, until the vessel sailed, guarded by custom house officers.

MORROW VISITS CASTLE GARDEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Although the congressional committee investigating the immigration question has adjourned until Monday, in consequence of the absence of Ford, who was called away by the death of his sister, the individual members are still pursuing the subject informally. Morrow of California, to-day visited Castle Garden, and without disclosing his identity, quietly observed the process of landing immigrants. He paid especial attention to the manner in which immigrants were questioned. "Suppose," he said, "after leaving the garden that I am a criminal, an ex-convict or any other equally objectionable character, and I land at Castle Garden. The examiners have no suspicion of my real character, and I simply tell them I am John Jones; am going to Pittsburg to look for work and have money enough for my wants. How are they going to discover anything? My bill now before congress provides that every immigrant landing here must show a certificate from the American consul at the port where he embarked, stating everything bearing on his eligibility to land. This is the only means I see of effectually preventing objectionable immigration.

SAD SEQUEL TO A MURDER.

The Wife of the Victim Becomes Insane at the Grave.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A sad sequel was added to-day to the murder of two baseball players, John Phillips and "Skip" Larkins, Sunday, by August Detlauf, whom the pair attempted to deprive of a can of beer. Mrs. Phillips, who became completely prostrated when the news of her husband's death was broken to her, insisted upon attending the double funeral yesterday, although scarcely able to leave her bed. When her husband was lowered into the grave she grew wildly hysterical and threw herself into the excavation, declaring that she wanted to be buried with him. When the unfortunate woman was taken home it was discovered that her mind had succumbed to the strain, and this morning it was determined to send her to an asylum. She has not tasted food since her husband's death, and fears are entertained that she will die of inanition, as she positively refuses nourishment.

TEA TRAFFIC VIA THE NORTHERN.

An Attempt to Beat the Canadian in Time of Transit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Northern Pacific is making an effort to secure a share of the tea traffic from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which of late has been monopolized to a great extent by the Canadian Pacific. Yesterday the first shipment of sixteen carloads arrived at Chicago on its way to New York. The tea was received at Tacoma by the Northern Pacific, transferred to the Burlington & Northern at St. Paul, and on its arrival here was taken eastward over the Chicago & Alton, which connects with the Erie for New York. The object is to overcome the Canadian Pacific's record in time of transportation from ocean to ocean. The train made remarkably fast time over the several lines of the route, and is scheduled to run at about forty miles an hour from Chicago to New York. Much interest attaches to this competition, as the result is destined to have an important bearing on transcontinental traffic. If it is shown that better and quicker service is given by the new route than by that of the Canadian Pacific, there is no doubt that much of the business now held by the foreign line will be captured by the Northern Pacific and shipped eastward via Chicago.

LYNCHED.

A Murderer Taken From a Tennessee Jail and Hanged.

CARTHAGE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Last night fifty armed men visited the jail here and took out O. H. Handly, who, on September 17th last, killed J. B. Warman, a deputy sheriff. Handly was to have been tried to-day. The sheriff refusing to give up the keys, the mob, with axes and crowbars broke into Handly's cell. The murderer was carried across the river and hanged to a tree in sight of the jail.

OPINION OF PATRICK EGAN.

Chamberlain a Traitor to Every Party to Which He Has Ever Belonged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Patrick Egan, ex-president of the Irish National league, speaking of the Parnell commission bill, expressed himself willing to meet any fair and impartial judicial investigation. He unhesitatingly declared the letters published in the London *Times* to be forgeries. Regarding the charges made by Parnell in the commons Tuesday night against Joseph Chamberlain, Egan said he knew during the whole time that Chamberlain was communicating cabinet secrets to the Irish party, that Chamberlain's object was to undermine Gladstone. More than that, Chamberlain tried to undermine Parnell and himself in order to induce other Irish leaders to come forward and split the party. Chamberlain has been the worst traitor to the English party it ever had. He has been a traitor to every party to which he belonged, and to every principle.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

Its Eighteenth Annual Meeting Now Being in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Association of America met in Fremont temple to-day. Father I. J. Conaty, of Worcester, presided. After the appointment of secretaries and committee on credentials the convention adjourned and the delegates proceeded to St. James' church, where high mass was celebrated. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, who spoke chiefly upon the cultivation of temperance among the growing generation of this country.

After mass the convention was called to order by President Conath, who made the opening address. He said the most notable expression of the liquor traffic was the saloon, and the union antagonized saloons, one of the destroyers of man. The present membership of the order is 53,755, enrolled in seventy-nine societies.

The credentials committee reported 791 delegates present.

A letter was read from the pope, in reply to a jubilee address sent him by order of the last convention.

THE JUTE BAG COMBINE.

Control Established Over the Markets of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The jute combine has secured enough control of the output of the bagging manufactories to control the market of the United States. It is claimed that Warren, Jones and Gratz are at the head of the deal. Several of the largest Eastern mills are in the combine. The mills shut down are at St. Louis; Fern, Indiana; Crescent Jute Company, New Orleans; W. C. Topp & Co., Louisville; Hart Bagging Company, Brooklyn, and several small mills in Indiana and Illinois. The Ludlow Bag Company of Boston is the only concern of any magnitude running independent and its output is at 6,000,000 yards, nearly all placed at about 7 cents. The price fixed by the combine is 11¾ cents, an additional clear profit of 4¾c per yard.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

A Fruitless Conference of the United and Union Labor Parties.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A conference of the executive committees of the union and united labor parties was held here this evening, to see if some settlement of differences could be reached. The united labor people proposed to divide the electors in the state between the parties. The proposition was refused. They then offered to withdraw their ticket from half of the states, if the union labor party would do the same. This was likewise declined. The united labor party then agreed to the withdrawal of both tickets and the nomination in joint convention of a new one. This was refused, and the union labor men demanded, as a basis of compromise, nothing less than the complete withdrawal of the united labor party's candidates and their support of the union labor party. The union labor committee withdrew from further conference.

Robert Cowdry, the united labor party's candidate for the presidency, has issued the following challenge to A. J. Streeter, the candidate of the union labor party: "There can be no excuse for the existence of two labor parties in this country, and as all efforts to unite the two parties have proved futile, I hereby challenge you to meet me in friendly debate, to sustain the claims of your party that you have a remedy that will cure the evils you are complaining of, and on the showing thus made to let the voters of this country judge whether your party or the united labor party has the truer remedy for the evils that we would cure."

CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet in Convention and Repeat Their Stereotyped Declarations.

HARTFORD, August 1.—The state prohibition convention held its first session to-day. Rev. C. E. Borthrup was elected chairman. In his address he said he was convinced that the prohibitory amendment in Rhode Island would never be enforced. It was of no use to attempt a reform of this kind through either of the old parties. The prohibition party has now taken its position on solid ground and will name no compromise. He was heartly applauded.

The resolutions committee split on woman suffrage, and two reports were made. The majority report was unwilling so as to endorse the Indianapolis platform favoring woman suffrage. A plank was added, demanding abolition of the internal revenue tax on liquors by the immediate prohibition of the traffic, and the majority report was unanimously adopted.

A state ticket was then nominated: For governor, Hiram Camp; lieutenant-governor, Nathan Babcock; secretary of state, Theodore I. Pease; treasurer, J. W. Keiss.

HELD AS PRISONERS.

The Reception Given the Kansas Officials Who Went to Hugotown.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A special from Wichita, Ks., says there is much uneasiness there over the condition of affairs in Stevens county. Militia officers have been hourly expecting orders from Gen. Meyers to march, but no word has been received, from him since he left. It is now reported that Gen. Meyers, Capt. Wallace and Attorney-General Bradford are held prisoners at Hugotown. It is said when they ordered the citizens to lay down their arms they were made prisoners until the ringleaders in the late battle with the Woodsdale citizens can be spirited away. Threats have been made against Gen. Meyers and his friends are greatly alarmed.

A DISGUSTED HERO.

He Saves Three Lives and is Not Even Thanked.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—A boat containing two men and a woman capsized at Chelsea park. H. F. Barton of Chicago, at the risk of his life, jumped into the lake and pulled all the people out, as not one of them could swim. The heroic young man was not even thanked and expressed his disgust by saying: "I spoiled a good suit of clothes, lost $210 in currency, injured my watch, broke my cane, and when that woman got breath enough to speak she turned to one of the men and said: 'John, this act of yours has spoiled my watch, I fear. Young man, please let me pass.'"

THE NEW LAW A FRAUD.

Letter Carriers Still Have to Work Both Early and Late.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The new letter carriers' eight-hour law went into effect in this city to-day, and 213 substitutes were placed on the regular list. Many of the carriers are very much dissatisfied at what they claim is an evasion of the law. Though they work only eight hours, these hours are so distributed that they begin work early in the morning and do not get through until late at night. They talk of holding indignation meetings.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE ACT.

How Evidence Was Obtained Against a Druggist in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 1.—A druggist named Whitney was arrested Saturday and his stock of liquors seized for violating the prohibitory laws. At the trial the defense denied having violated the law. The prosecution then offered in evidence a photograph of a drinking party behind the druggist's prescription case. The constable had turned his talents to amateur photographing and had taken his view through a rear window.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Continuation of the Debate in the Commons.

NEWS FROM THE DARK CONTINENT.

The Melbourne Exposition Opened With Great Display—Blaine Sails for Home—Bismarck and the Emperor.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—On the resumption of the debate in the house of commons to-day on the Parnell commission bill, Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said that the speech of Home Secretary Mathews last night, in which he said the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an inquiry, contained what the government had all along stated.

Playfair, liberal, contended that Mathews had extended the scope of the bill to an enormous extent. Playfair added that Mathews now said the inquiry was into an organization which induced crime, whereas the house had been led to believe that the bill was intended to enable certain members to clear their character.

Mr. Bradlaugh declared that Mathews had made out an absolutely new case.

Chamberlain repeated his statement that he would be glad if the range of the proposed inquiry had been limited, but he said he had never suggested a limit regarding persons.

Gladstone said the government's covenant had been entirely and absolutely changed.

Balfour said Gladstone's remarks were most improper. He denied that the government had altered the bill or changed their position.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT OFFERED.

Reid (liberal) offered an amendment providing that the commission shall inquire into crimes and allegations only in so far as the same may bear upon the charges and allegations against members.

Matthews said "the prime object of the bill is to secure an investigation into charges of what had been properly described as a catalogue of melancholy and disgraceful crimes, regarding which the government thought it of public importance that the whole truth should be known. The inquiry is not into the conduct of members as members, but in their capacity as members of an outside organization. I should have thought that in order to completely establish their innocence they would have desired the inquiry to be full and complete." Mr. O'Donnell in a published letter said Frank Byrne was only the agent of more guilty and more wicked persons.

T. P. O'Connor—Does the Right Honorable member insinuate that he meant me?

[Cries of "Order" and "Hear, hear."]

The speaker called O'Connor to order and Matthews continued. He said he had conveyed no insinuation against any one. If he had intended to make a personal charge he would have made it in plain terms.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said if the provisions of the bill required any justification it would be found in Matthews's speech. It was only by persistent pressure that the opposition was forced at last to admit to detect the real meaning of the bill. It now appeared that the government's object in creating the commission was not to give the Parnellite members an opportunity to clear themselves of foul and calumnious charges, but to inquire into a political organization. If that were so, why had not the government instituted an inquiry long ago? The government is trying to escape responsibility for the commission, asserted that its formation was proposed at the instance of Parnell, yet the house were now told that its object was to inquire into a political organization.

A DAMAGING CONFESSION.

Balfour admitted that a committee of the cabinet of July 1 decided to include "any others" in reference to the commission, and the next day the whole cabinet assented. F. Smith, in announcing the reference in the house did not read the words "and other persons," it was doubtless a slip.

Gladstone said he thought the conduct of the ministers in sitting silent when Smith announced the commission, leaving out all the important words, deserved severe censure.

Sir Wm. Harcourt said the whole course of the government had been a refusal to accept the words of the Parnellites, while ready to endorse and promote every calumny of the foulest kind.

A division on Reid's amendment was then taken, and it was rejected—241 to 194.

Goschen, in the absence of Smith, who was absent attending the funeral of his son-in-law, Admiral Codering, stated that if the bill is not passed by the close of to-morrow's session he would move that the remainder of the clauses and amendments be forthwith put.

FROM THE DARK CONTINENT.

Emin Bey and Stanley Declared to be in Great Peril.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says: Two native messengers captured from the Emin Bey expedition by tribes of the Uganda district, bordering on Albert Nyanza, and who escaped from their captors about the beginning of April, have just arrived here. They report that Emin Bey was in a situation of great difficulty. Provisions were scarce and difficult to procure, and his troops were discouraged. On April 4 Emin received a summons from the mahdi, dated Khartoum, to surrender and to disband his troops, the mahdi threatening to attack if Emin refused. Emin also received a letter purporting to be from Lupton Bey, urging him to surrender as the only means to avert a massacre of the Europeans at Khartoum and Waddeli. Emin's outposts confirmed the reports of the mahdi's advance, stating that scouts on armed vessels had appeared at the confluence of the Nile and Sobat.

Emin considered the Lupton letter a forgery, but decided to advance himself with the bulk of his troops, by the left bank of the Nile, and endeavor to surprise the mahdi, compensating for a lack of provisions by the rapidity of the attack. He was much harassed by the non-arrival of Stanley.

Vague reports flitted from tribe to tribe. It was reported that Stanley was denuded of men and supplies and hemmed between the Madugu country and Albert Nyanza. Other reports were to the effect that Stanley, after several conflicts with the Matungoro and Mino tribes, had been compelled to direct his course in an unknown direction.

Deserters from Tippo Tib's camp testify to his willingness to assist Maj. Bartellot, but they say that owing to the rumors regarding Stanley's fate he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining men willing to penetrate the interior.

There has been fighting between the king of Uganda and Kabrega, out east of Albert Nyanza, in which the king of Uganda was victorious.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

It is Opened Amid Great Pomp and Display—The Ceremonies.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 1.—Gov. Loch opened the centenary exhibition to-day amid great pomp and display. Salutes were fired from batteries and a procession marched through the streets headed by the naval brigade, rifles, artillery and militia, followed by the fire brigades and trades associations. Seven thousand people assembled within the exhibition building to witness the ceremonies. The Avenue of Nations, 1350 yards long, was lined with the troops and seamen from the Imperial fleet, guarding the grand hall.

The governor entered the north door of the hall and was received by the president and executive committee of the exhibition and was conducted to the dais before which the members of the Australian ministry, the superior court and the officers of the government were grouped. The governor then declared the exhibition opened and the national hymn was sung by a chorus of 800 voices, accompanied by an orchestra of 100 players. This was followed by the national hymns of America, France, Germany and Austria.

ELAINE SAILS FOR HOME.

The New Steamer City of New York Leaves Liverpool for New York.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Inman line's new steamer City of New York left Liverpool to-day on her first voyage to New York. A large crowd of people were at the landing stage and pier heads to see her start. She carries 1000 passengers. Among the number are James G. Blaine, his wife and daughter, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, and Ladies Helg and Nora Hutchinson.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Disastrous Volcanic Eruption—Judge Deany Leaves Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Advices from Hong Kong and Yokohama per steamer Arabic, arrived to-day, announce that the Japan papers state that a telegram from Wakamatsu, Japan, dated July 15, says that the volcano of Mount Iwahashi suddenly burst into activity, and in a short time fifty-six houses in Iwaserusa were destroyed. A telegram received on the 16th says the eruption still continued with great destruction and loss of life. About 400 persons and thirty houses in a village called Bira were buried under sand and ashes thrown out by the volcano. Among those buried were some fifteen visitors at the hot springs in the neighborhood.

The excitement in Corea, caused by the insurrection, has greatly calmed down since last reports.

There is a band of pirates in one of the provinces of China which has held its fastness since 1883. In an engagement in June they lost nineteen killed and a considerable number wounded.

Cholera in Amoy seems, for the time, to be held in check, but at Chang Chow it is reported that 3000 deaths have occurred in the past sixty days.

Judge O. N. Denny, formerly of Portland, left Corea by the last steamer for China.

One Japan journal, all of which are under strict censorship of the government, modestly mentions the following: "On the 3d inst., Mr. Terada, of our staff, was convicted of being implicated in publishing documents the authorities desired to keep secret, and sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment without labor. Mr. Meno, also of our staff, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, on a similar charge. Messrs. Hushie and Ishiguro were also found guilty of the same offense, and were sent to jail for twelve and eighteen months respectively."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC DEAL.

Terms of the Agreement With the Manitoba Government.

WINNIPEG, August 1.—The terms of the agreement between the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba government were made public to-day. The Northern Pacific agrees to build this year an extension to Portage and next year to continue the line to Brandon. No arrangements are made as to branch extensions. The agreement provides for the maintenance of maximum rates from the province to Duluth on wheat and certain other classes of freight. This rate is considerably lower than the Canadian Pacific rate from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. The agreement also distinctly stipulates that the Northern Pacific shall not enter into any pooling arrangements with the Canadian Pacific.

CABLE NOTES.

Reported to the Pope.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The names of five priests who urged the tenants on the Vandeleur estate to resist the evictors, have been forwarded to the pope by the clerical authorities. They have also sent a report to the pope of the case of Father McKenna, of Kilrush, who on July 17th openly and before the other priests and a magistrate informed Col. Turner that only solvent tenants were allowed to join the plan of campaign on the Vandeleur estate.

The Vandeleur tenants who offered resistance during eviction have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, for terms varying from one to six months.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The papers here consider that Emperor William's visit to Prince Bismarck refutes the reports of dissension between the chancellor and the emperor. His majesty, who is in excellent health, will witness the investment of his brother and several noblemen as Knights of St. John, on August 29.

A DAMAGING CONFESSION.

Balfour admitted that a committee of the cabinet of July 1 decided to include "any others" in reference to the commission, and the next day the whole cabinet assented. F. Smith, in announcing the reference in the house did not read the words "and other persons," it was doubtless a slip.

An American Badly Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Richard Howell, champion, 10-stry 1 mile, and M. C. Crocker of Boston in a ten mile bicycling race at Wolverhampton. Howell passed the post twenty-three times to Crocker's eighteen times. The distance was covered by Howell in 26 minutes and 2 seconds.

The Sugar Bounties Convention.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Austrian government has announced that it will join the sugar bounties convention, if the United States and Brazil do.

Farewell to Minister Lathrop.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The czar has given a farewell audience to Mr. Lathrop, who has just resigned the American mission to Russia.

German Steamer Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Advices from Corea report the loss of the German steamer Deutschelland. The crew was rescued.

CANADA.

Half a Million Fire.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—E. B. Eddy's lumber mill at Birchton burned this afternoon, together with the entire season's cut, valued at $420,000. A number of workmen's houses and tool houses were lost. The total loss will amount to $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $100,000.

Chinese in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Eighteen Chinamen arrived to-day from the Pacific coast on their way back from their native land to the United States. They have been to China on a visit. Each man had a passport permitting him to return to the United States.

Brownsville Notes.

BROWNSVILLE, July 30.

Mrs. Fannie Bishop, of McMinnville, is still here visiting many friends and relatives.

Mrs. Addie Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rice, near here, is very low with some sort of spinal disease.

Mrs. Fred Smith and daughter Mina, of Portland, arrived here last week to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford.

Last Tuesday the funeral of Mr. Wm. Robinett's little girl, aged about 4 years, took place; services by Rev. Mr. Gittens.

Mr. Thos. Kay has sold his fifth interest in the Empire mine, the second southeast extension of the Lucky Boy ledge, to Mr. J. F. Venner.

Mr. James Warren has lately purchased a steam engine of the traction variety, and came home from Albany with it, coming over the Washburn hill safely,—a feat thought impossible until now.

Last Wednesday Messrs. Adams and Stevenson arrived home from the mines. They bring the welcome news that Wm. Robe is much better, and out of danger. He was very sick for a few days, having caught cold from the heavy rains.

A sale was made here the past week, we hear, by Mr. Owen Osborn of this place, of an extension of the Emma mine, in the golden belt on the McKenzie, for the sum of $600 to a Mr. Young of Portland. We have state that there is no development yet done on this mine it speaks highly of the confidence felt in the mines of this district. As soon as harvest is over quite a number of men intend to go up to work on these ledges, and we confidently look for some big strikes before snow flies.

Since the total eclipse of the moon a week ago to-night we have been blessed with cooler weather, and the past week has been a glorious one for the farmer. Tons upon tons of fine hay has been stored away in barns and baled in the field ready for moving into sheds or for delivering to cities or transportation lines; and hundreds of acres of ripened grain has been bound and shocked ready for the thresher. The grain crop in this section of the state never looked finer than now, and with this beautiful weather the farmer is fairly happy.

A sample of ore from the "Zenoni" ledge from the surface was sent East, and the report has been received in this city, the assay being $240 per ton gold and traces of silver. This is one of the three claims of the new company known as the Trinity Mill & Mining Company, to be incorporated and opened this fall by a company consisting of Brownsville, Albany and Portland parties. Messrs. Adams and Stevenson also bring down word that the Croesus Company on Treasure hill have found a streak of ore in their ledge that assays $15,000 in gold per ton, and their tunnel is now in the hill a distance of seventy feet, being next to the longest tunnel in that camp, the lower Lucky Boy being 129 feet, and it is now supposed that the casing of the main ledge of the Lucky Boy has been struck, as the rock is different from anything yet found in the whole course of the tunel, and is so hard that only six inches progress can be made in twenty-four hours by six men, with all the muscle and giant powder they can use. Work on this claim will be resumed in earnest again after harvest.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

A Powerful Article from the Leading Paper of the West Against the Democratic Party.

Several democratic papers of [illegible] published the statement that the [illegible] *Staats Zeitung*, the most influential German newspaper of the West, has declared against the republican party. That paper, though it is not now intimately connected with any party, it may be seen from the report translated from its columns and published herewith whether it is

MAN-AMERICAN OPINION.

...l Article from the London Economist ...nt of the West Approves Democratic ... Tariff Policy.

...I democratic papers of Oregon have ...d the statement that the Illinois ...ening, this most influential German ...an of the West, has declared against ...blican party. That paper, in fact, ...d Cleveland four years ago; and ... is not now friendly to the republic... ...y, it may be seen from the articles ...d from its columns and publish... ...whether it is rendering help to ...tic party or not. The article is ... ll Run," and is one of the ... exposures yet made of secti... ...ge policy as embodied in the M... ...re it is.

...1, 1861, at Bull Run, was fought the ...e of the four years' civil wars in ...defeat for the North. Twenty-seven ...ought in the house of representa... ...he reunited nation, this also was a ...or the South (democratic party), ... for the North. ...is the real meaning of the passage ...ills tariff bill.

...closing speech which Mr. Mills de... ...explained in great detail that he ...was in no sense a purely free trade ...d. In that he is quite right. ...The changes and additions which ...de white it was being discussed ...e, the "Mills bill" means nothing ...an strong tariff protection for ...d, destruction of the tariff for ...

...the last moments of the discussion ...d to provide that no Southern indus... ...ld remain unprotected. Every ... that is raised, or can be raised in ... has removed from the list of free ... But on all the articles and wares ... raised in the North, though they ... every mark, every franc, or every ... of labor that it would cost to pro... in Europe, South America or Asia ... the tariff was removed. There are ... our readers, without a doubt, a num... peculiar enthusiasts, who go under ...called "free trade," not because ...ve made a study of the means ...purpose, and working of the ... in single instances, but because ... clearly see the four letters, F-R-E-E, ...ntire proof consists in the short ...that they put, and the short answer ...give themselves. "It is not freedom ...ng beautiful? Certainly," and there ...trade is also beautiful." The same ...of proof would be convincing that ...booter and "free fight" were also ... But, aside from this we will ... prove to the peculiar enthusiasts ... bill that it is not a free-trade ... but what he endeavored to hide ... protective tariff for the South ...pparent endeavor to decrease the ... revenues proves to be a gross ... According to the figures of the ... of the bill, the reduction of the re... ...ipts under the Mills tariff would ...unt to more than $20,000,000. On ...er hand the simple removal of ... ...o tariff in the interest of ... in Louisiana would increase the ... from $66,000,000 to $90,000,000, ...securing what was said to be the ...ce of the bill.

...ll now go to the senate. It ... body will prepare a substi... while protecting the revenues on ... of industry which without pro... to go to the ground or be crippled ... ...e production of the tariff in a more ...and manner than that suggested by ... bill

...t, genuine and just tariff consists ... the introduction of absolute free ... all such stuffs and articles which ...nised in the United States at all or in ... measure only (say one-tenth of the ..., such as sugar), secondly, in the ... out of the productive powers of all ...daces of human labor which our ...ntry produces in a raw state in such ... and large quantities. Every duty ...gher than is necessary for the ad... or equalization of such producing ... an evil, and must be cut down to ...r standard.

... the tariff reform that appeals to ...sible, liberal-minded and unprej... as the only destructive. It is not ..., not republican, but simple and ... But the swindle-reform, such as ... bill, "tariff for the South," would, ...ame a law, have no other effect ...

...oy a number of the industries of the ...

...ce the price of labor at least one-half ...ries that were not destroyed; ...e hundreds of thousands of laborers ...men to farming and cattle-raising ...

...eby reduce the price of breadstuffs ...ich Europe will not buy, to a very low ...d destroy the prices on all agricultural ...ng, such as grain and cattle, thereby ...hing the farmers, who are badly ... with the present prices, to the state of ...nts in Roumania, made poor by Brit... ...ade.

A Pointed Reminder.

Christian Advocate.

...t always boys who are ungrateful ...etimes the daughter's unkindness ...harper than the serpent's tooth." ...iss on the train pettishly said to her ... "Come on, you're always behind." ...he gentleman passing stooped and ... Never behind when you were sick!"

RESORTS.

...Springs ...

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

...ly constructed Summer and Winter Hotel, ...barter of a million dollars, situated on the ...Canadian Pacific Railway, near the summit ...Mountains, in the Canadian National ... house is electric lighted and has every ...d convenience found in the finest hotels. ...The numerous hot sulphur springs in... ...ality vary in temperature from 80° to 120°, ...ll perfect bathing facilities are supplied. ...to the wonderful curative properties of the ...ential. A first-class livery of driving and ...ses forms part of the establishment, and ...excellent roads and walks in all directions ...ntained by the government. The house is ...above sea level and is surrounded by noble ...ntain peaks 8000 to 9000 feet high. In ...scenery and purity of atmosphere this re... ...necessarily superior to any similar health ... the continent. The hotel rates are from ... upward, and special terms for longer time ... by addressing GEORGE HOLLINS, ...Banff, Alberta Canada, ...for excursion tickets, apply to Canadian ...Railway Ticket Office, 9 Washington street, ...Portland. 29jTu Th Sa cm.

HOT MEDICAL SPRINGS!

...ated at Eugene near McKenzie river, ...st of the coast for the cure of Rheumatism, ...Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Pimple Complaints and ...Diseases except Consumption. Water tem... ...198 degrees. Good accommodations. Stage ...houses—steam rooms, steam chest and tub ...swimming tubs. Board and lodging $7 per ...Use of water, baths and swimming rinks $1 per ...UNEY Foley Hot Springs, Lane Co., Or. ...Eugene Tuesdays at 7 A. M.; arrive at ... 12jtf

SEASIDE TOURISTS.

...rs arriving at Astoria by the morning ...n get the best of

...fasts, Lunches or Dinners

—AT THE

...CIDENT HOTEL,

MEGLER & WRIGHT.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

CLATSOP BEACH,

...E OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF ... Monday, July 9th. Table and accommo... ...ll be first-class. Weekly boarders $7.50 ...ransient boarders $2 per day; children un... ...ears and servants half price.

...Jos. Holladay and Geo. W. Weidler, Port... ...ortland, or to Carl Eppenly, manager, Gea... 6jy1m

...MES HOUSE,

CLATSOP BEACH,

...Hotel is the Largest on the Coast. ...odations good. The coach meets ... all boats at the landing.

G. K. GRIMES.

MILLINERY

...at Greatly Reduced Prices ...

...S. Jorgenson, 165 First St.

BOAT RACING AND BASEBALL

The Coming Contests of the Willamette Rowing Club.

A New Way of Handicapping—Preparations for the Caledonian Games at Riverside—Baseball by Amateurs.

To-night at 7 o'clock the first of a series of three four-oared boat races will take place on the river. The race is a club affair, all three crews who will participate belonging to the Willamette Rowing Club, and the same crews will contest for the supremacy twice more, on Thursday of next and of the following week.

The race this evening promises to be an interesting event. The course will be from the bridge to buoys a mile up the river turn, and finish at the bridge. It is the intention of the judges to start the boats promptly at 7 o'clock.

The judges are Messrs. H. G. McDonald, Louis Russell and George T. Willett.

Two of the boats entered the Cressid and the Willamette are cedar boats and the third is a paper shell. It is thought the Willamette will win, she being considered the fastest boat. The paper shell is a cranky boat, and her crew have had so little practice in her it is hardly thought possible for her to come in first at this first race, although her crew think they will win at least one of the two remaining races.

Heretofore the difference in boats and strength of crews has been equalized by a time handicap. It has been decided at this time to have distance handicaps, which will make the race much more interesting to the spectators, no appreciable difference being seen the boats all starting and finishing on the same line the first boat in winning the race. The turning buoys for each boat will be the indices of the handicaps. The Cressid will be allowed 900 feet that is she being the slowest boat will find her turning buoy 900 feet this side of the two other buoys.

Following are the names of the three crews:

Cressid	Willamette.	Paper Shell.
R. Martin, Capt.	J. Dunbar, Capt.	F. C. Braden, Cap.
W. Gamble.	L. Werlein.	W. Conant.
P. Van Fridagh.	E. J. Bannon.	— Silgen.
— Galeon.	— Flemming.	— Shields.

PROFESSIONAL SCULLERS.

Speaking of Bush the Victoria oarsman's recent challenge Seeley said to a reporter yesterday: "I have not answered Bush's challenge, and I don't mean to do so. He knows very well I will row and can beat him whenever he wants to try it. As long however, as he is connected with this man Dacey I will enter into no negotiations with him."

R. A. CLARK.

SCOTTISH FIELD DAY

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE COMING CALEDONIAN GAMES AT RIVERSIDE.

Much interest is manifested in the Caledonian Athletic Sports" which come off at Riverside on Saturday. The committee have been untiring in their efforts to make the arrangements perfect. Our local athletes are getting into good training and are full of hopes for a gala day and many very interesting events are promised.

The proprietors of the White house are hard at work having a dance platform finished by that time, and in making preparations to supply the wants of the multitude with meals and refreshments, which they promise to do in the best of style and at city prices. A fine array of gold and silver medals, especially got up for some of the events, are displayed in Feldenheimer's window, and also the elegant Singer sewing machine exhibited in the window of A. Roberts is donated by the Singer Company as a ladies' gate prize. Every lady attending the games will have a chance of becoming the owner of this magnificent household companion.

For particulars the public are referred to the programme in to-morrow's OREGONIAN.

NAILS VS. BROOMS.

AN AMATEUR GAME OF BASEBALL THAT PROMISES TO BE INTERESTING.

A picked nine of the employes of Van Bros. and one from the store of Foster & Robertson will meet on the diamond next Saturday afternoon in East Portland and decide the question of supremacy in regard to the ball playing qualities of Nails vs. Brooms. Both nines will wear natty suits and a good game is promised.

Breckenridge and Manning are the Nail battery and Spencer and Walters the Broom battery. The Nails, if they are driven home will win, and yet the Brooms if they sweep clean may hit the nails square on the head.

MRS. CUNEO HAS RETURNED

Like a Bad Penny She Comes Back, Gets Roaring Drunk and is Jailed.

About three years ago Mrs. Cuneo commonly known by the sobriquet of the Denver Terror" was a resident of Portland and frequently made Rome howl" by her bacchanalian eccentricities. She proved a holy terror and spent a greater part of the time behind the bars for repeated violation of the public peace and the infraction of every rule of decency and sobriety. "Mrs. Cuneo is on Another Drunk" became a standing head in the daily press. More than two years ago this degraded shameless specimen of womanhood disappeared from her accustomed haunts. Where she went no one knew or cared and the members of the police force congratulated themselves on the good riddance of a public nuisance. To the disagreeable surprise and disgust of the police, who should walk into the office of the city jail last night but the veritable Denver terror.

Officer Hudson stood and stared at the very substantial apparition of the bibulous virago, and could scarcely credit the testimony of his own eyes. Mrs. Cuneo advanced to the desk and putting down $400 in gold coin told Hudson she wished to leave the money in the office for security. Counting carefully over the money, the officer locked it up and the ardent devotee of the wine god took her departure. Soon after the woman came bowling up in a hack to the city jail, and again entering the office asked the officer in charge to let her have $20. Receiving the money Mrs. Cuneo went out but very soon returned and handed the officer back a $10 gold piece. Keeping the other $10, the woman started out to gild the town with emsanguined hues before coloring the latter. The place crimson this quondam tough citizen of the Queen City of the Plains became most hilariously and helplessly drunk. After raising Hades in various ways she kicked out one of the windows of the hack just in a playful mood. For this she was arrested and about 10 o'clock was driven around to the city jail and locked up. Her juice always seems to effect this woman in the same way, transforming her into a mild sort of a demon. She roared lustily and repeated the usual ribald actions for which she is noted. After getting her in the cell the miserable boozy creature pulled off her shoes and threw them out of the window, between the bars.

Mrs. Cuneo has probably come to make Portland a protracted visit. If such is the case, she will be one of the regular boarders at the hotel de Parrish.

HORSE GAMBLERS

A Plain Farmer Speaks His Mind Regarding the "Gentlemen of the Turf."

LEBANON Or., July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

THE OREGONIAN of June 25 proffers some good advice to the new agricultural organization just effected which, if it wishes to succeed the society would do well to heed.

As agriculture is the noblest, most general and important of all the industries every thing pertaining thereto is a fit subject for general discussion and a plain and "unsophisticated" farmer would add a few suggestions to the OREGONIAN'S timely advice.

Gamblers, horse gamblers—they call themselves sporting gentlemen—are the men whom this new organization, as every other agricultural organization, has to guard against. These are the "men who have wrecked the state fair and made of it a disgraceful failure, a mere travesty on an agricultural exhibit. Any one who has attended the state fair at Salem in the last four years can attest that this so-called agricultural fair has been turned into a jockey club where horsemen with their vulgar and demoralizing ways have full sweep.

To so low a plane have these men reduced the fair that respectable farmers will have nothing to do with the concern. True fathers and mothers will not voluntarily expose their sons and daughters to the demoralizing associations of jockeys with their horse talk and manners and the result is that the Oregon Agricultural state fair has become a howling failure.

Now if this new agricultural association would succeed let it take warning from the state fair and avoid horse gamblers.

R. A. CLARK.

JULY REAL ESTATE REVIEW

Dealings in Portland Property During the Past Month.

A Steady Advance in Prices During the Past Five Years—Comparison Between This Year and Last.

During July 406 deeds aggregating $832 329 were filed with the county recorder as compared with 349 deeds and $430 270 for the same month last year 104 deeds and $126 579 for July 1886 and 91 deeds and $94 250 in July 1885. This is the largest month's transfers recorded within the past five years. October, 1887 was the only month which has yet come near reaching the mark. The transfers for that month amounted to $753 958. The best month in 1886 was October when 171 deeds aggregating $317 436 were filed.

Following is a comparison of the real estate dealings for the past seven months and for the corresponding time last year:

Month	1888 Deeds	1888 Amount	1887 Deeds	1887 Amount
January	166	$ 234 426	148	$ 616 647
February	109	331 169	115	149 170
March	190	394 642	250	271 893
April	291	567 578	222	510 772
May	372	633 447	138	310 574
June	714	511 730	252	331 212
July	306	837 329	215	430 270
Totals	1836	$3,634,231	1015	$3,761 484

The increase for 1888 in the number of deeds is 521 and in the amount $872 747. It is indeed a very gratifying increase. On this basis a prominent real estate dealer predicts that the transfers for 1888 will come close to $7,000 000 or about $1 000 000 more than 1887.

"The market maintains a steady tone" said a dealer to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday. "The usual summer lull in business is on now but still things are in fair shape and the dealings for July would do credit to any city of Portland's size where property is not being boomed at fictitious values. With the advent of fall there will be renewed activity. The hotel and Industrial Fair projects, the building of the railway bridge the advertising of the city and state by the immigration board and the inception of numerous enterprises are factors which have given strength to the real estate market."

Auctioneer A. B. Richardson yesterday afternoon put up at auction eight lots on Twenty first street between I and J. Lots 15 and 16 on the corner of J and Twenty first were knocked down to Dr. A. D. Bevan for $4000. As it was impossible to get a higher bid than $3775 for the next pair of lots, the remaining six were withdrawn.

PUGET SOUND CHAUTAUQUA

Progress During the Past Year—Midsummer Session of the Assembly at Vashon Island.

The Puget Sound Chautauqua Assembly has had remarkable progress during the past year and now rejoices in a permanent home of 250 acres, a permanent pavilion and about twenty cottages upon a fine sand beach on a placid harbor on Puget sound between the two largest cities and hence in the very center of population yet far enough from each (about fifteen miles) to secure quiet and rural scenery. An elaborate programme has been issued covering twenty eight days with about four hours per day, of literary entertainment.

Boats leave Seattle and Tacoma daily for the grounds and it is expected that the extensive preparations will induce a large number of campers to locate there. Further in rowing freely on one part of the grounds while on another section a steam pump lifts it to the hight of 150 feet whence it is conducted over the ground in pipes.

A pavilion seating 1000 persons is erected, a floating landing is now completed and forty families are already on the grounds. Lectures were given last week by Rev. W. C. Van Meter of Bothell, Rev. Beagle of Portland, Rev. W. F. Jordan of McMinnville and Rev. J. F. Ellis of Forest Grove. Lectures will be given this week by Rev. Alfred Kummer and Rev. S. J. Brown of this city by Rev. J. Cairns of Colfax, Rev. T. G. Watson of Spokane, and others. Next week begins the teachers' institute when the leading educators of Oregon and Washington will participate.

The session closes with a week of schools of science and literature in which Prof. F. G. Plummer of Annie Wright Seminary, Prof. George Lindsay of Puget Sound Academy and Rev. A. Powelson of Tacoma take a prominent part while the Young Naturalists of Seattle and the Agassiz Club of Tacoma are expected to furnish their proportion.

Lectures are given at 11 30 and 8 each day. A temperance school of methods meets daily at 2 P. M. and popular entertainments are arranged for each evening. Rev. R. B. Dilworth gives a series of Sunday school normal lessons and Prof. L. E. Holmbee of Olympia Collegiate Institute conducts a normal institute August 13 to 17.

The place bids fair to be a popular summer resort in the near future.

P.

TACOMA TO HAVE A CLUB

Mr. Paul Schulze and Twenty nine Others Constitute the Nucleus.

At last Tacoma is to have a club. By reason of the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Paul Schulze and twenty nine other gentlemen of that place a club has been organized. It will be called the Union club and has thirty charter members. The constitution and by laws of the new club will be modeled after its illustrious ancestor, the famous Union club of New York city.

The initiation fees are rather high $250 and give evidence of the exclusive financial character the club is to enjoy.

The old dwelling recently used for the offices of the land department of the Northern Pacific railroad, will be removed to some suitable locality and fitted up as a clubhouse.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS RECORDED AUGUST 1.

South Port Real Estate Assn to Carol ne Grumminger 100x100 ft near blk 72 Caruthers July 31 $200

N. C. Merges to J. A. Vosper frac lot 3 blk 320 July 30 $1

J. A. Vosper to N. C. Merges same July 30 $1

I. C. Barnes and wife to J. Kraemer lot 4 blk 265 Couch July 31 $5000

A. Bogge et al to E. Clossett 33½x86¾ ft E. Ella sts July 28 $1500

J. T. Ross to A. Hadley lot 2, blk 200 Holladay's E. Add. $500

A. J. Smallson to J. Ryan lot 7 east 25x45 ft blk 3 Lynn's Albina Aug 1, $1000

T. N. Strong and wife to W. H. Meade lots 1 2 3 4, blk 243, Holladay's E. P. July 31 $1900

E. McNulty to Kate Curry lot 19 blk 15 north ½ lots 14, 16 blk 15 south Portland, July 31 $1000

R. R. Giltner trustee to E. D. White, und ½ of west ½ lots 9 10 blk 1 Proebstel's, Albina July 31 $825

J. H. Lambert to J. S. Dilley lot 2, Evergladе tract July 28, $800

Stephen Bernt and wife to Cora P. Watkins lot 8 blk 9, Proebstel's, Albina, Aug 10 1887, $1000

Jos. P. Menefee to same, lot 15, blk 52, Albina, July 15, 1887, $1650

V. B. DeLashmutt to same, lot 8, blk 30, Albina homestead, July 28, $150

M. E. Thompson to same, lots 13, 11, blk 36, Multnomah, May 25 $650

J. B. Montgomery et al to same, lots 1, 2, blk 17, Albina, Aug 10, 1887, $575.

Total for the day, $14,752.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE

The Gamblers' Retreat Still Flourishes Unmolested.

Encouraging Reports from the Santiam Mines—A Big Man and a Little Girl's Kitten—Cows Impounded.

Notwithstanding the fact that it was published a few days ago that a faro game has been started in East Portland and the saloon in which it is now being conducted is well known not the slightest effort has been made to suppress the game and close up the saloon on the part of those in authority. The evil has continued to grow and gamblers notorious all over the state are collecting in East Portland and are renting rooms with the intention of staying. Sections 16 and 17 of ordinance 606 concerning offenses forbids gambling of any sort. As the police officers have failed to enforce these provisions it is the duty of the health and police committee to at once declare forfeited the license of the saloon 251 L street where this gambling is being carried on in a notorious way.

A confidence man from Washington territory is here for the purpose of entering people into the game. His reputation is very unsavory in the town whence he came. If this saloon has taken out no license for the coming quarter no license should be issued.

FROM THE SANTIAM.

Mr. P. Duncan father of Mrs. D. L. Leathers of this city is here on a visit and has just returned from the Santiam mines where he has been for the past two months. He has the finest and most complete cabinet of specimens of the various ores of Galena mountain in the Santiam mines that has ever been collected and indicates the character of the deposit. The specimens were collected by Mr. Duncan from the outcroppings and not from the ledges direct. A tunnel is being cut into the mountain which will penetrate them transversely and will show just what they contain. Mr. Duncan who is an old California miner is confident that the ledges will be found rich. He remarked: "If I were a younger man I would be willing to stake my all in the Santiam mines. I should have remained in the mines longer but the air was too light for me. Our cabin was at the bottom of a canyon whose sides rose fully 1500 feet above us and yet we were many thousand feet above the level of the sea. The specimens show that the Santiam auriferous district is very similar to that at the headwaters of the Clackamas where A. W. Lambert and K. C. Payne have interests."

ALL ABOUT A KITTEN.

Leopold Deitz was arraigned Tuesday afternoon before Justice Mayo and charged with having made an assault on Miss E. Crosley by pursuing her and assaulting her with his cane. The language of the indictment however charged him with a misdemeanor but before the case was concluded it was found he had made an assault in fact. Mr. Showers deputy prosecuting attorney represented the state and S. Bellinger appeared for the defendant. The jury was composed of C. J. Ward, John De Boest, C. F. Portmiller, E. C. Brigham, John Collins and J. F. Hembree. The witnesses for the prosecution were Bertha M. Miller, Lettie S. Miller and Emma Crosley, while the defendant testified in his own behalf. The trouble was all about a kitten—a common every-day affair. Deitz's little girl had found the kitten in the street and brought it home for the baby to play with. But the kitten was claimed by Emma Crosley and she went over to get it. She went in the house picked up the kitten and started off with it. Deitz tried to prevent her and ran after her with his cane across a vacant lot. In the meantime the girl dropped the kitten and endeavored to escape her pursuer. Deitz threw his cane at her but did not hit her. The jury after a few moments' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty and the justice fined Deitz $10. The defendant claims the only wanted to make Emma drop the cat and did not want to hurt the girl. The kitten was very handy to keep the baby quiet.

THE POUNDMASTER'S HARVEST.

Yesterday the poundmaster succeeded in capturing and impounding twelve cows which belonged to Mr. Futtle who has a dairy just east of Holladay's addition. Futtle has been in the habit of driving all his cows, twenty four in number to Sixteenth street and Holladay avenue for water in charge of a 12 year old boy. In this instance twelve of them got into the brush and the boy was unable to find them before they were impounded. It only cost $12 to get the stock out of the clutches of the officer. Futtle had been paying the boy $12 a month. This was the first time yesterday and Futtle discharged him returning the $12. The amount it cost to get the stock out of the pound. There has been considerable complaint of stock from outside the city being herded within the limits and the poundmaster will gather them in when he finds them.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

An informal meeting of republicans was held last night in the office of Justice Mayo and the political situation was talked over. The opinion was expressed by those present that the central republican club should call a meeting and reorganize for the campaign. It was understood when the central was organized that it would continue through the local and national campaigns. It was determined to ask the officers of the club to hold a meeting one week from next Friday.

NOTES.

Rev. I. D. Driver has returned from Eugene City.

Judge J. K. Watt came back from Long Beach last evening. His family remain there for the present.

Soules and his wife were bound over in the recorder's court yesterday afternoon in the sum of $200 to answer for keeping an infamous resort on the scow near the Water street ferry. During the trial the room was full of spectators to hear the disgusting details.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at East Portland Or., August 1 1888.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Abbott Mrs Ida	Hamilton Mrs Nora
Barger, Mrs Anna	Harris Mary Ann
Clancy, Della	Kirk Mrs
Clark Lena	Mattson Mrs A F
Cordle Minnie	Mckinnon Mrs David
Corbett Mrs I	Mcfallen Mrs L
De Lilla Mary	Spooner Josie
Edwards Allie M	Wilson Annie
Forbes Mrs E	Wilson, Amelia C

MEN'S LIST.

Abbott Mr H S	Gray John	Pfaff Frederic
Abbott S B	Gee I L	Richardson I F
Armstrong B A	Haynes S	Reith Jake
Bagener And	Johnson R R	Sorenson Finis
Brown Thos	Kincaid Fred	Shaffer D B
Bredell, Hugo	Lyons Abelina	Spence I C
Boatman W R	McMillen R C	Will Bert
Cross James	Naylor Wm	Wilson F P
Dano S E	Pierce A D	Wolter Eugene
Duncan Arthur	Lusp Fred	

W. R. WITCHELM.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT.

United States by R. I. Dowell prosecutor vs. W. C. Griswold; motion to issue execution allowed.

Hunt vs. Oregon Pacific Railroad Company; motion to strike out portions of amended complaint allowed in part and defendant given till September 10 to answer.

Oregon Agricultural Company vs. Wallis Nash; defendant given till August 11 to answer.

Singletary vs. Riley and McKinney (two cases); motion of defendant for continuance until April term denied with leave to renew motion at October term.

Gest vs. Packwood; demurrer of W. H. Gest vs. S. Ladd and Abell to part of Packwood's answer to crossbill argued and submitted.

COUNTY COURT.

Guardianship of W. H. Andrus; hearing of petition for appointment of guardian continued until August 1.

Estate of Lucina A. Birmingham; all interested persons ordered to appear August 14, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the administrator to sell the south twenty eight feet of lot 4, block 160, in Coffin's addition to Portland.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

JUVENILES COMING AGAIN.

Reorganization of the Youthful Opera Company.

Mr. R. C. Hudson to Take the Management—Opera of "Satanella" to be Produced—Costumes Made in Portland.

The Juvenile Opera Company which Manager Howe handled last winter through a short but very successful season is to be reorganized for the coming winter. Mr. Howe by reason of his new theater schemes and because of the many star attractions he has succeeded in booking for the year at the New Park will be unable to devote any time to the company.

Mr. R. C. Hudson Frederick Warde's recent and highly successful manager who after buying a farm near Drain Oregon has decided to make this state his home will be the sole manager of the company which will be called the Hudson Juvenile Opera Company. Mr. T. W. Eckert will be associated with him as director and will have complete charge of the youngsters.

Mr. Eckert who with his pretty daughter May has spent the greater part of the summer in this city will leave next week for San Francisco. On his arrival at the bay city Mr. Eckert will gather the members of the company together most of them live in San Francisco—and will begin rehearsals at once keeping them hard at work until September 11 when the company begin the season.

The Juveniles will appear for one week at the New Park theater September 18 and after a trip to the Sound and through the Northwest will return to California for a winter and spring season having already booked twenty five weeks ahead.

The personnel of the company will be about the same as when last seen here. All the old favorites will be retained and the chorus will be strengthened very much. Older girls and boys with stronger voices will be secured.

The charming three little maidens Camille Cleveland, Emma Berg and Julia Martin whose pretty faces have become so familiar—thanks to Moore's perfect likenesses taken when they were last here—will, of course be the strong cards of the company. Teddy Gamble, the clever little comedian and his brother Evan and George Beban the irrepressible will also be with Mr. Hudson.

Camille Cleveland will be remembered as the pretty dark eyed little miss of 10 who caused such a flutter among the *prune doree* of the city.

The company will be far better equipped than it was last year. A new wardrobe complete in all its details new costumes wigs etc. has been bought at a cost of $2000. The Portland costumer Bevrath who has a reputation all over the coast as an artiste in dress has turned out a magnificent lot of blue coat dresses etc.

Besides the present repertoire of the company Balfe's Satanella will be added to it and will be produced here with grand special effects.

In view of the fact that all the money is put up in Oregon and the costumes etc. made here it would be a good idea to call the company, the Oregon Juvenile Opera Company.

THE GEISEL MASSACRE.

Why Mrs. Christina Edson is Entitled to Relief from the Government.

ELK CITY, Benton Co., July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

I see from a letter published in THE OREGONIAN from a Washington correspondent that Representative Hermann had presented a bill for the relief of a Mrs. Christina Edson (formerly Geisel) who was taken prisoner by the Tootoonie Indians near the mouth of Rogue river in 1856 and whose husband and little boys were brutally murdered by the Indians. I was employed on the Siletz agency a number of years and during my stay among these Indians I have often been told the story of this massacre by the old Indians and the story agrees substantially with the account published in THE OREGONIAN of the 24th ult.

The Indians went to Mr. Geisel's house at night pretending to be friendly called him out of the house and shot him to death with knives and then killed the little boys and took Mrs. Geisel the girl and little baby prisoners and took them to the Tootoonie chief and left them there until ransomed by the whites. The manner of the massacre was the most horrible in the history of crimes among the Indians and the cruelty inflicted on the prisoners will never be told. The woman who endured this torture ought to have a pension the remainder of her life.

The Indian woman mentioned who took such an active part in having the prisoners ransomed was the daughter of the chief whose name was Footoonie Jennie and her father's name was Shelboose and it is said had it not been for the chief Mrs. Geisel would have been massacred also.

I write these few lines hoping it will throw some light upon the subject and also add to a worthy object.

A. M. CARLER.

LONG IN THE CITY SERVICE

Superintendent of Streets Chapman Began Work for Portland Twenty One Years Ago.

Twenty one years ago to day Mr. W. S. Chapman superintendent of streets did his first day's work for the city as rodman for City Surveyor George H. Belden.

Mr. Chapman has done a good many days work for the city since that time having been city surveyor three times and his terms aggregating nine years which with five years as deputy surveyor and rodman and one year as city assessor and a year and a half as superintendent of streets makes sixteen and one half years he has been in the service of the city since he did his first day's work for it twenty one years ago.

When asked about how much money he had drawn from the city in all these years he said he could not tell but he knew that by his action in the matter of the city cemetery he had saved to the city property worth about $60 000 more than all he had received.

Mr. Chapman and the present surveyor Gen. D. W. Taylor graduated from the Portland Academy at the same time and when Mr. Chapman has not been city surveyor Mr. Taylor has.

THE COLORED MAN.

A Reply to "Visitor"—The Masses, Not the Aristocrats, the Nation's Safeguard.

TACOMA W. T., July 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Your issue of July 25 contained a letter signed "Visitor" appealing to the lowest prejudices of readers against the colored people and against universal suffrage which proves the writer to be unfit for citizen ship in this country. Every line of his letter proves him an aristocrat devoid of all sympathy and respect for the masses and ready to use tongue and pen—yea and sword if need be—against the liberties and dearest rights of his fellow man. He does not deign to argue except on false premises for he unfaithfully asserts that Thomas Jefferson was afraid of universal suffrage; but does not dare he cannot quote a single sentence from that great statesman in to prove that he ever had such a fear. On the contrary that great man has left on record his fear of the justice of Almighty God on his country in view of their cruel oppression of this same people. In fact he does not prove nothing but his hatred of the colored people and hating fears them for conscience makes cowards of us all.

Were it left to him government would be left to his class for he says the masses are unfit to be entrusted with voice or vote and again dealing in assertion he would make us believe in spite of the existence of Switzerland that universal suffrage never existed for any length of time in any country, blaming the decadence of Rome on the admission of the plebeian classes to a participation in the government of that country—here again betraying his hate of the common people, for these were the industrial class. These, too, were the people who taught the Romans the polite arts and literature, for history tells us that the Patricians were an unlettered lot of mere soldiers, with a few brilliant exceptions who in the end brought about the decadence of their country through their luxury and attendant vices. It is said that Rome was saved once by a flock of geese. This man's voice ought to serve as a warning to all of us—what his class intends to do when they get complete possession of the government which they hope to compass through the careless indifference of the people if they desire to participate in the grand future of our land. The coming presidential election will show if the people have sufficient warning of the ruin impending. God grant that this bitter cup may be taken from our lips is the prayer of

A COLORED CITIZEN.

PORT TOWNSEND BOOMING.

Building a Railroad That Will Probably Terminate in Portland.

Fine Coal Fields on the Line Between Port Townsend and Hood Canal—Large Real Estate Transactions.

Mr. A. B. Markley has just returned from a two weeks visit to the Sound country. He spent one day at Tacoma and another in Seattle and was very impressed with the growth of these cities since his last visit. The remainder of the time he spent at Port Townsend with which place he was very favorably impressed.

He says that the Port Townsend Southern Railroad Company of which Judge Kinnaird is president are preparing to build a railroad from that city to Portland so as to be in communication by rail with the whole country. A preliminary survey of the route has been made and the citizens have donated 300 acres of land within the city limits and over 1000 acres of outside lands to any company building the road. The right of way to Hood's canal has been secured running through a magnificent lumber country.

The road is intended to cross the Northern Pacific some twenty miles from Tenino and will probably cross the Columbia at Lacamas where the right to bridge the river has been secured.

There are fine coal fields on the line between Port Townsend and Hood Canal which will prove of great value.

If the shrewd men who built the Bloomer tea fishermen will make their headquarters at Port Townsend and it will become one of the greatest fishing towns in the Union for there is vast wealth in the fisheries of this coast awaiting development.

Real estate sales have been large in Port Townsend of late. A number of Eastern parties have purchased valuable city property and wharf privileges.

Mr. R. Lowe of Woodland Cal. bought a block with wharf privileges for $50 000. W. C. Hill of Washington D. C. bought 160 acres below the city with water frontage for $45 000. Mr. Manley bought fifteen acres of land with water frontage on Friday for $4500 and before leaving on Monday was offered $9000 for it. He also purchased 160 acres four miles back of the city for $2000. He will return to Port Townsend in a few days and expects to make a fortune there.

LOCAL NOTES.

The sale of seats for Fanny Davenport begins this morning at Prentice's.

Mrs. Litt will oversee and do the fitting this fall and winter at Litt's famous suit house.

A marriage license was granted yesterday for George H. Thomas and Lucy E. Fuller.

Mrs. Sanford for assault and battery on Mrs. Rose O'Connor was fined $10 by Justice Phelan.

The republican Hamilton club is at work perfecting a constitution and rules and negotiating for uniforms.

During July there were thirteen fire alarms, eight bell calls and five from the big bell. The total loss was about $15 000.

Organization of mother branch of the Young Men's Institute will be perfected at a meeting to be held in G. A. R. hall to night.

The store of the A. P. Harding Company was closed yesterday on account of the death of Mr. Harding's second son George in San Francisco.

Mrs. Lilen Ryan a native of Ireland 36 years old has been declared insane. Family troubles drink and illness are the causes of her insanity.

Articles incorporating the Portland Mutual Benefit Association were filed in the county clerk's office yesterday by W. E. Spurrier, Charles Meeker and Wm. Mann, held. Object to combine for mutual benefit.

Policeman Singleton and Hudson are talking of forming an Arkansaw society and a meeting for this purpose will probably be called soon. Those who respond to the invitation to attend will be requested to leave their shotguns and bowie knives outside the door.

Deputy Marshal Roberts returned yesterday morning from a quick trip to the Baker City region to serve papers for U. S. Dillon to show cause on Superintendent S. W. Blacklidge and President S. L. Green of the Nelson Mining Company. The deputy left Portland Monday afternoon and traveled 780 miles by rail and thirty by stage.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. S. James has returned from San Francisco.

Judge I. A. Moore of St. Helens, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Gilman was called to Astoria yesterday on account of his wife's illness.

Mr. W. A. Carruthers of Oysterville, W. T., is spending a few days in the city on business.

Mr. S. L. Stone has disposed of his business which he has carried on for some twenty years.

Mrs. W. W. Sweeney and daughter Miss Grace will leave for Yaquina to day for a month's recreation.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church, Jr. left last night on the steamer for California to be absent at least one month.

Mr. A. L. Hostetter brother of the bitters manufacturer is visiting the Northwest. He left Portland yesterday for the Sound.

Mayor Sam B. DeLashmutt has consented to deliver an address before the Oregon Press Association at Salem on the 10th inst.

Mr. Ben Woodward connected with Snell, Hettish & Woodard leaves for the East to day to visit his parents after five years absence from home.

Dr. R. F. Miller and wife have returned from their trip to Victoria and have taken up their residence at 131 Sixth street where they will be pleased to receive their friends.

To morrow night Miss Helen N. Holman will be united in marriage to Dr. J. Herbring. The wedding will be celebrated at No. 1 Alder street the residence of the bride's mother Mrs. A. Dunbar. A number of invitations have been issued.

Mr. I. D. Markland of THE OREGONIAN typographical force who represented Multnomah typographical Union at the recent meeting of the International Union at Kansas City returned yesterday after an absence of about two months. After the meeting Mr. Markland spent six weeks with his relatives near St. Joseph, Mo.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following deaths occurring in the city during July 1888 have been reported to the health officer:

Ira Henry Wilcox 2½ years measles.
Fred Ederson 33 years heart disease.
Charles Henry 50 years bright's disease.
Joseph Link 66 years amputation of leg.
Julia A. Miller 77 years bronchitis.
Joseph Flann

The Times Mean.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

SIGNS IN THE EAST.

Henry George is among the most earnest of Cleveland's supporters. His paper, the *Standard*, is devoted to vigorous work in Cleveland's behalf, on free trade lines. But he soon shows that it is by no means hopeful, though it was so at the beginning of the canvass. If complains that the democrats are weakening their cause by apologizing for the platforms, and says they must change their tactics if they would win. "The chances at the beginning," says the *Standard*, were undoubtedly in favor of Mr. Cleveland's re-election by larger majorities than he received in 1884." But, it adds, "whatever effective work has been done since the two great parties placed their candidates in the field has been done by or for the republicans," and this work the democratic party will find fatally effective if something is not done to counteract it." This is followed with an appeal to the democratic managers to abandon their policy of surrender, for "a campaign conducted on the lines laid down by these men cannot succeed in bringing the thoughtful and independent workingmen of New York to the support of Cleveland and Thurman." The *Standard* says that the first necessary thing is to convince the democratic leaders of the earnestness of their protests that they do not want free trade," and here it reproduces its statement made some weeks ago, that if protection is really a good thing or if workingmen believe it a good thing "they are going to vote for the party that proposes to give them protection and plenty of it."

There are many signs that the main issue of the campaign is receiving this interpretation. Eastern journals are full of announcements of changes from one party to the other, on the tariff question. The republicans are losing some, but the democrats many more. Republican importers and free trade doctrinaires who are changing appear in small proportion in numbers to the Democratic workingmen, producers and manufacturers who are moving to the republican side. The leading democratic newspapers of New York, the *World*, the *Times* and *Herald*, admonish the democratic managers that it is high time they were at work if they mean to win, that if they would meet the efforts of their opponents and counteract them they must canvass closely every district, from factory to factory and house to house, and remove the impression that the democratic policy would be, in its effects, injurious to the interests of the workingmen.

We read in Buffalo journals that in Erie county, New York, a body of about 800 men who voted for Cleveland in 1884 have formed a Harrison club. All over the state of New York there is an uprising of workingmen and manufacturers for Harrison and Morton. In New Jersey a like state of things is reported. The Hunterdon (N. J.) *Democrat*, the old and recognized organ of its party in Hunterdon county, comes out in an article entitled "Heed the Warning," in which it says "there is manifest loss of strength to the party, particularly from the ranks of ex-soldiers, and democrats must be up and doing if they would save the ship." From nearly every county in New Jersey withdrawals from the democratic party, on the tariff question, are announced. In Connecticut it is believed by republicans to be absolutely certain that the electoral vote will be thrown for Harrison and Morton. It is easy to show to workingmen that the tariff question, as now presented, is mainly a question of wages. It becomes plain, then, that there should be protection for those domestic products with which foreign products would compete injuriously in our markets; for if foreign commodities are let in free, the wages by which those commodities are produced will inevitably become the standard of wages in our country, in like lines of industry. This is a self-evident proposition. Wool is a product of labor, and the proposition applied to wool simply means annihilation of the wool industry of our country, since wool is produced much cheaper in South America, South Africa and Australia than it can be produced in the United States, with any profit to the grower. The greater part of the wool-growers of the country are in close neighborhood and intimacy with working people in other employments, and all therefore are likely to see that what is injury to one is injury to all, and consequently, what is benefit to one is benefit to all.

It is proper always to distrust political predictions, and they who are in possession of the widest range of political information are usually most chary about making prophecies as to "results." And yet it may be said now that there certainly are favorable indications for republican success, not the least of which are the nervous appeals of the Eastern democratic press to the managers of the democratic campaign, who are admonished daily that the republicans are at work with superior energy, and that the hope of democratic success depends on the energy and effectiveness with which counterwork is done.

WHICH SYSTEM?

Is the internal revenue tax to become a permanent tax, and is it to be used as an instrument for destruction of the policy of protection to domestic industry? If by internal taxation, money enough, or nearly enough, for the requirements of the government can be raised, duties on imports will not be needed, and free trade will have the field. Heretofore the country, when it has laid an internal taxes, has refused to continue them beyond the necessities of the case, and has always fallen back on custom house taxation. The New York *Sun* gives this history in small space. It says: "Hamilton first procured the passage of an internal revenue tax in 1791, a revolutionary statesman in nearly revolutionary times. This was repealed during the administration of Jefferson and at his recommendation, and again our national development went on under the tariff alone. Internal taxes were heard of in 1808, when a war cloud arose for a little, but they failed to pass beyond the stage of theory until 1813, when the extraordinary expenses of the war of 1812 gave them a second life. Then they were repealed again utterly in 1817, under President Madison, and the tariff once more assumed its undivided function of supporting the government until, in 1861, the great war began, of which the last deep vestiges of expenditure, the sole justification for internal taxes, according to democratic precedent, will have disappeared in about twenty years. The simple reversal of this time-honored principle would constitute a revolution in our political system such as has never yet been seen; and when the same policy which would affect this would as a matter of unavoidable necessity kill protection with the tariff, the approaching change becomes so portentous that even the most rabid free-trader may raise a voice in denial that this is the end which he would wish to see." We are now at the threshold of the time when we must make the decision which of these systems of taxation and revenue is to be the prevailing and permanent one.

THE APPLE WORM.

Persons who tried arsenical poisons in solution and sprayed their apple and pear trees well at the proper time last spring are able to market good fruit as a consequence. The effect of London purple and water, an ounce or less to a gallon, or a pound to fifty gallons, put on at two times, once just when the trees are in bloom and again two weeks later, is all that could be required. A large planting of Bartlett pears, containing 500 trees in variety, was thus treated, and the fruit which is now almost grown—is not only nearly entirely clear of the pestiferous worm, but is free from the deformed spots that are due to fungus growth. The spraying with London purple was a success, and the fruit-grower has the great satisfaction of handling perfect fruit and securing as fair a price as is paid by anyone.

There is no doubt that with proper care of orchards Oregon fruit-growers can have good fruit on much easier terms than their California neighbors can have it. Excellence comes from effort, and our fruit-growers must contend for excellence by unremitting effort. THE OREGONIAN will endeavor to keep them advised as to the experience that bears on their useful profession.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL POLICY.

The remarks in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN concerning "Teaching to the Purpose," have drawn a reply from Geo. B. Hurd, principal of the Winchester school, New Haven, Ct. Mr. Hurd thinks that the American system of education, whatever it may have been in the past, is no longer a "cramming process," and in support of his views he describes the public schools of his own city as follows:

"The first, best and only aim of our public schools is to develop power in the child. Power of observing, reasoning, doing and remembering. These, we believe, make the true culture of the world. In all criticism of teachers' work, the query of the inspector is not how many things have been taught in a given time, but how and to what purpose have they been taught. The course of study embraces regular branches of commercial school work, woodwork with a greater part of the carpenter's tools; mechanical drawing, sewing and cooking for the girls. The average boy who completes the grammar school department of our schools, can handle the saw, the hammer, the plane, the mortising chisel, the mitre box, the level and the square with intelligent power. The average girl of 14 can make all her own plain clothes, and suits for her younger brothers, and cook more kinds of foods in a satisfactory manner than her mother, except in cases where the mother is a professional cook. Nor does this work detract from the true accomplishment of the common studies. It rather raises their standards. Many formerly dull pupils find in ability to do one of these things well, just the encouragement which gives a stering impetus in all development. With the intent of your article I can but feel a strong sympathy. I have written these hasty lines simply to show that sympathy, and that you may know that thousands in our unrivaled country are struggling for just what you desire, viz., an education that shall educate, and also that in some measure it is being accomplished."

So far as New Haven is concerned Mr. Hurd makes a good showing, but we suspect that the condition of things in that old city of advanced educational thinkers is as exceptional in New England or any other section of the country as an oasis is in a desert. President Eliot of Harvard College, in the August *Atlantic*, holds our American public school system responsible for the fact that our boys and girls are not advanced with sufficient rapidity to give them the education that they ought to obtain in their school years. Business men and people of affairs complain that they find young persons in various employments insufficiently educated for the proper discharge of what is naturally expected of them. The average college boy comes from the public schools at 18 so imperfectly prepared in the essentials that by the time he completes his academical and professional education and begins to be self-supporting he is 27 years old. President Eliot agrees with the late Matthew Arnold that our public school system is responsible for this. He says that the public school attempts to do too much; that its curriculum is too heavily loaded with things to be taught; that there are too many examinations; that instruction is made needlessly heavy and dull; there is too much repetition of the same thing, too great an attempt to drill the pupil into parrot-like accuracy of detail, when it is only the principle that is wanted; that the teacher behaves like an orderly-sergeant, rather than an intelligent captain of a company. The pupils are handled in a way that makes school-life irksome and oppressive, when it could be made interesting. Dr. Eliot supports his indictment of the vicious American public school system by a comparison between the secondary schools of Boston and those of Paris. The French course takes far less time, has more substance and less show, and is at once interesting and stimulating in its methods and scheme of instruction. The French boy is prepared for college two years earlier than the American youth, thus saving two years expense to his parents and two years time to himself. That is, the French youth comes out of the French secondary schools in every respect with a better education at 17 than the American youth has at 19; and Dr. Eliot fairly says that "American education, whether for business or the professions, cannot be so successful as it ought to be, till it can do for our youth up to a given age what the French, who are a people similar in political and social life to ourselves, are able to do for theirs."

President Eliot explains that the French are able to make so much out of so short a time allowed for instruction, because they are a bright, practical, vivacious, non-pedantic people, and sternly eliminate from the curriculum of their schools whatever is not absolutely necessary, and so rapidly carry the pupil from one study to another, applying to fresh work the time wasted by our students in cramming for barren examinations. President Eliot points out that in France no extra time is wasted on arithmetic, but the time saved from wearisome examinations is put into algebra, which applies the principles of arithmetic, and into geometry which furnishes exercise for the powers of reasoning.

The French boy gets at natural history at an earlier day than the American boy and he is early interested in the study of general history by reading biography; he studies German and English, and he is skillfully kept constantly interested in his studies instead of being needlessly made to feel their dullness; he is entertained, while at the same time he is substantially, swiftly and thoroughly instructed. The French shorten the schedule time by framing, and applying it in the spirit of common sense and knowledge of human nature. The French teacher is a teacher, not a prig or a pedant; he is a man of the world not a mere monk without a frock. The other day Principal Scott of the famous Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H., suspended a lad who left school without permission. He went home to visit his dying mother. The faculty knew this fact; knew that his father had telegraphed him, knew that Principal Scott was absent at the time, and yet they voted to suspend the boy. No man of business would suspend his employe for such an offense, and no French school teacher would be so lacking in common sense as to do such a thing. That such a thing could take place in a first-class New England school, and that President Eliot to-day frames and elaborates an indictment of the American public school as responsible for the very things THE OREGONIAN has imputed to it, shows that Principal Hurd's experience at New Haven, Ct., is not the rule but a blessed exception.

This was the comment of the Indianapolis *Journal* on the riotous conduct of the job lot of "niggers" hired by agents of the administration to go to Indianapolis to hold a "convention." It will be remembered that the "convention" resulted in a row in which pistols and razors were flourished with vigor. Here is the *Journal's* comment:

There is trouble among the "leaders" of colored democracy. Probably some of them got better paid than others, and they are all trying to get their share in the trough.

OREGON PRODUCTS.

A few days ago a lawyer from Washington, D. C., after stopping at an Oregon hotel, remarked to a gentleman he met: "The landlord of my hotel informs me that the hams and lard he uses comes from Chicago. How is this? Cannot you make pork here in Oregon?" This man was merely a common-sense business man and the fact stated above struck him strangely. That a state overflowing with varied products in such profusion should become a customer to Illinois and Iowa for staple products of that kind struck the common sense of a Washington lawyer a severe blow, and he demanded the reason why.

He was informed that pork can be made cheaper in Oregon than in other states, and facts THE OREGONIAN has made public were furnished him in proof. It so happened that Mr. Cal. Geer soon came upon the scene, the farmer whose experience in the Waldo hills has proved that pork can be made here at very little cost. He corroborated his former statements, and added that the present year he has fifty acres in corn and potatoes, which he intends feeding to make pork. Part of his corn he feeds his milk cows, and the rest he will feed into pork. He has eighty head of swine to fatten and intends to procure more pigs and fatten all the pigs, his corn and potatoes will feed.

It is remarkable that though the name of Mr. Geer has been given as authority for the fact that he once made sixty head of pigs weigh 230 pounds each, feeding ten bushels of potatoes and one bushel of oats to each one, very few seem to accept the fact and follow his example. He steamed potatoes and oats together in the proportion named, and made his pigs weigh as stated, they having been taken from a stubble field to be thus fed. He also gave similar experience of his success with feeding corn, also grown on his summer-fallow, as were his potatoes. Estimating all the facts of the case properly, the cost of making this pork was very small. It was a pronounced success, and the meat was of the very best.

East of the mountains it is proved that corn can be grown on summer-fallow, without cultivation, and produce thirty bushels to the acre. Both there and here it is also proved that the growing of corn or potatoes in this way is far more beneficial to the land than a barren summer-fallow, as better crops have followed such a system both there and here. There is no excuse for buying our pork in Chicago, when Oregon pork can be made cheaper than it can be made in Illinois. Something is wrong. It is not nature, that has been so beneficent; it is not soil or climate; and it must be that man himself, is negligent and unwise. If the lessons taught by this experience can be well learned, Oregon need never send abroad for pork.

When it is so plain a case of ill-management that a stranger passing through our state is aware of the fact that Oregon farmers fail in producing staple products that are so easily produced, there is little room for argument, or need for excuse. Oregon should not buy abroad any such product, and should liberally produce at home every agricultural staple like pork and lard. There are many other items of import that should never be brought here from abroad. Farmers should exclude all dairy products, and allow no ordinary farm products to reach our state except such as are early or late, and therefore cannot be produced here in the same season. It is fully time we were awake to the possibilities of Oregon soil and climate, and realize them.

BRITISH INTEREST FOR CLEVELAND.

Though British journals are somewhat more wary than formerly about expressing their desire for the re-election of Cleveland and about giving their reasons for their desire—lest thereby they might harm his canvass—nevertheless they continue to manifest an interest in the subject. We present herewith extracts from two of them. The first is from the Edinburg *Scotsman*:

British sympathies can not fail to be on the side of President Cleveland. The republicans have chosen to ally themselves with the declared enemies of this country.

They would keep open the Canadian fisheries dispute, and even render it more acute than it has ever been. Proposals have been made by them which, if they were carried out, would necessitate a tariff war between Canada and the United States, and place us under the necessity of giving effective support to the dominion, or of risking the loss of that great colony. There can be no doubt which of the two courses we should choose, especially as the position taken up by the republicans is one that neither justice nor friendship can warrant.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the wise selection of the Chicago convention will not lead to the success of Gen. Harrison. To doubt his high qualification as a candidate would be to doubt the wisdom of the caucus system. His chances are probably better than would be those of a better known man. He has all the virtues which can be possessed by one of whose name the majority of the electors are ignorant. If he can not win under these conditions, it may be concluded that the vast majority of people in America are in every way friendly to the old country.

The second extract is from a London paper called *The People*. After stating the grounds of the contest between the parties in the United States, it says:

In the contest between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, however, it is not to Mr. Harrison that this country should wish success. For the question at issue is, broadly speaking, a question of free trade against protection.

If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the United States *tariff* will be modified very materially in the direction of free trade, a result which cannot, of course, fail to be beneficial to the trade of other countries, and especially of our own.

President Cleveland, in accepting his nomination by his own party, has abstained, from motives of prudence, from repeating his sentiments on the subject of the tariff. But should he be re-elected there can be no doubt that he will find means to give effect to them.

If the press of America were as unanimous for Cleveland as that of Great Britain, he would be re-elected by acclamation.

The Boston Home Market Club telegraphed to Senator Hoar a few days ago an earnest request that the senate should formulate and pass a tariff bill. The club was "strongly of opinion that the republican party should not only go on record as opposing the Mills bill, but as originating legislation that will render service to the business and industrial interests of the country."

"Is it not clear," said Gen. Harrison, in a speech made last week, "that that policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to our laboring men steady employment and the best wages?" The interest of labor in the tariff question was never more tersely or clearly stated.

"The Mills bill," screams a democratic paper of Oregon, "is not a free-trade bill." No; it is a free-trade bill at the North only. At the South it is a protective bill.

Scores of Desertions.

Pittsburg Special (July 27) to the Chicago Tribune.

Maj. Klunedest of McKeesport has declined the democratic nomination for congress in the Twenty-fourth district. He says he cannot support free trade, and predicts the defeat of the democrat who does. He will vote for Harrison. Ex-Judge Burton of Monongahela City has flopped to the republicans on the same ground. Twenty-two democrats at Beverly, W. Va., have come out for Harrison and protection. Mayor Samuel Murray of New Cumberland, same state, deserted Grover to-day. In addition to these, several important conversions are reported in Ohio. Harrison's majority in Pennsylvania will not fall short of 100,000.

At seashore or mountains you may derive additional benefit from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

MEETING NOTICE.

U. R. E. P.—A special meeting of Willamette Division, No. 2, U. R. E. P.'s is hereby called for Friday evening, August 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Pythian library rooms, Unourioner. All Sir Knights of the U. R. are requested to be present. Major-General James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, Commander-in-Chief of the U. R. E. P., will visit Portland on or about the 14th inst., and this meeting is for the purpose of arranging a befitting reception. Recruits presenting themselves will be mustered in, and vacancies in office filled. Uniforms, full dress with spike-helmet. WARD S. STEVENS, Capt. Com.

DIED.

In Albina, Tuesday, July 31, Samuel Daigleish, aged 42 years.

Funeral from Presbyterian church, Albina, at 10 A. M. to-day.

At the residence of his father, of consumption, Wednesday, August 1, at 9 P. M., T. M. Scott, aged 42 years.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and sleep. Elder's MAGNOLIA, Hilton House.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

62ND FRIDAY SURPRISE SALE to-morrow at MEIER & FRANK'S. All wool 40 and 44 inch fine Batiste Black Lace Buntings, Black Mohair Lusters, and Black Tamise Nun's Veilings, all at the nominal price of 47½ cents per yard, or $3 30 for suit pattern.

LEONARD'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR made in hard wood is the best in the market. Chas. Hegele & Co., sole agents, corner Third and Front. 2a7*

HOME AGAIN—DR. SINCE HER RETURN from her Eastern trip Dr. Lydia Rust-King may be found at her rooms, 105 First street, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. At other times at her residence, southwest corner of Fifth and Clay streets. 28jy*1

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $3 50. Address McLeran Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLeran, Wilhoit's, Or. 14jy2m*9

REFRIGERATORS BOTH HARD and Soft Wood, and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "White Mountain," the best made, at BRIGHAM & AVERS, 47 First st.

REMEMBER!

By purchasing one of "White's" Maps now, you become a permanent subscriber. EUGENE D. WHITE.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT.

FOR SALE—320 FEET WATER FRONT; SIT uated foot of U street, near D. M. Osborne & Co.'s warehouse. 31j3m*

RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First Street.

A BARGAIN.

One week only at these figures. One hundred acres of fine timber and fruit land at the low price of $55 per acre, on the East Side, L., care Oregonian Office.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent. upon the capital stock of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be paid at the office of the company, northeast corner of Second and Stark sts., between July 26th and August 1st. Transfer books of the company will be closed on the 26th of July and remain closed until August 5, 1888. 24j10t* EDWARD HALL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful half block, with fine residence, magnificent grounds, in best part of the city.

Desirable residence on Third street, east front, modern improvements.

Eighth quarter block on First street, east front, for only $2500.

One of the best buys in suburban acre property, east side, about this city. We think it will double in price in ninety days.

OREGON LAND & INVESTMENT CO., Room 37, Portland Savings Bank Building.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE LONG BEACH.

Five-room, finished Cottage, on two lots, fenced (100x100), with barn, outside cellar, outbuildings, etc., in a desirable neighborhood. Terms, part cash, balance to suit purchaser. See JAMES HACKENEY, New York Restaurant. 2a3l*

Sunday, Aug. 5th, at 2 P. M.

BASE BALL

For the Championship, Blood and Coin.

WILLAMETTES | Battery: Parrott & Turnbull. VERSUS PORTLANDS | Battery: Burke and McCarthy.

The Greatest Game of the Season. Both sides anxious for the fray.

Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c. Boat, bridge, railway and Jefferson street ferry afford quick transportation.

NEW PARK THEATER.

Commencing Tuesday Eve., Aug. 7.

Five Nights. Saturday Matinee.

First appearance in this city of the world renowned American Artist,

FANNY DAVENPORT,

Accompanied by Mr. Melbourne McDowell and her own company, presenting Victorien Sardou's masterpieces,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENING: FEDORA. LA TOSCA.

Portland Family Garden.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2d, 1888.

Summer Night's Festival

And Venetian Night,

The beautiful garden will be ILLUMINATED in a most magnificent style,

FIREWORKS!

CONCERT given by Prof. J. H. Roos and N. Hodgson's ARTISTIC ORCHESTRA.

Mr. PAUL SABATI, the Great Vienna Singer, will kindly deliver Songs in the German and Italian languages.

In case the weather proves unfavorable, the Concert will be postponed until the following Thursday.

ADMISSION, a person, 25 cts. Beginning precisely at 8 o'clock. Entrance corner Washington and Ninth sts. OTTO NEUSSLER, Proprietor.

HOLY ANGEL'S COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Boarding and Day School for Boys.

Cor. Twelfth and K Sts. Cathedral Block, VANCOUVER, W. T.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Offers every facility of acquiring a thorough education. Classes in Latin, French, German, English, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Sciences, Music and Penmanship.

Boys of any age or scholarship admitted. Perfect discipline strictly but kindly enforced.

For Catalogue or any information apply to

2a2d&wlm REV. DIRECTOR, Holy Angel's College, Vancouver, W. T.

PUGET SOUND

CHAUTAUQUAN SUMMER ASSEMBLY

At Chautauqua Beach, Vashon Island,

Midway between Tacoma and Seattle,

July 25th to Aug. 23d.

Four hours' Literary Entertainment Daily. Excellent Bathing, Boating and Camping Facilities.

Tickets via Northern Pacific Railway to Tacoma at one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Secure certificate of agent.

Round Trip Tickets from Tacoma or Seattle to grounds 75 cents, good till August 23. Meals and lodgings at reasonable rates. Admission to grounds and exercises 25 cents per day. 27 to end.

D. J. FLEMING, President. H. L. BATES, Secretary. 31d

NEW TO-DAY.

A RARE BARGAIN—A HIGHLY IMPROVED 7-acre tract for only $1200. This is a very desirable piece of property, lying on the south boundary of Forest Grove and near the railroad station. This town is noted for its beautiful surroundings, educational facilities and healthful climate. For full information call on Miller Brok., 209 Second street. 1t

EXCURSION TO TILLAMOOK—THE STEAMER L. A. Alliance sails from R street Monday at 8 P. M. for Tillamook. Round-trip tickets, good till next, $10. The hunting, fishing and bathing are unexcelled, and as a summer resort Tillamook has no equal. F. R. Fiske, President P. & C. S. S. Co. 2a5

$65—FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 61 ACRES, $6500 in Belmont Park, Mount Tabor, with five-room cottage and a good stable for cow, horse and buggy; two wells of pure mountain water, and plenty of fruit. Choice sight and a bargain.

11jy* W. M. WISDOM, cor. First and Stark sts.

47½ CENTS PER YARD—OR $1 80 FOR full suit pattern of fine Black French Lace Buntings, fine Black Mohair Lusters, or Black Tamise Nun's Veilings, at MEIER & FRANK'S Surprise Sale to-morrow. Fine all wool goods at nominal cost. 1t

YOU LOOK REMARKABLY STOUT AND well. Very likely you are using one of Dr. Sill's Improved Electric Magnetic Belts, and feel going death. These belts have been tried and tested for 9 years in this state. For sale by S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., 151 First street, Portland. 2a1f

$2000 WILL BUY A DAISY LITTLE HOME in South Portland, also $1600 will buy 50 by 150 feet, with running water, on Caruthers street; and $45 per acre will buy 30 or more acres 5½ miles out of city; easy payments. J. V. ALLEN, 9½ Washington streets, upstairs. 2a1y

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese; Saner Kraut, German Pickles, Strassburger Sausages, Kieler Sprotten and Mixed Tongues, Sardines, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 80 Morrison st.

W. J. COLVILLE, THE CELEBRATED METAphysician, will give a course of four lessons in metaphysics in the parlor of Grand Army Hall, on S. E. and S. E. M., Saturday, Aug. 4, and same hour Monday, Aug. 6. Terms, 25 cents each lesson. 1t

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST IN AN No. 1 Republican newspaper and job office in the state, located in a live city of over 30000 inhabitants. The best field in the state. For particulars address "Editor," Oregonian office, Portland, Or. 30j6t*

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FURnished cottage for a few months, or to rent, unfurnished one at reasonable terms in desirable location, by a lady (teacher) and brother. Address Teacher, care Oregonian. 2a3

CORNER LOT FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MONTgomery, by 280 on Thirteenth, with 2-story house with porch, also a cistern, fed by a never-failing spring of water. Cash price, $4200. John Sellwood, Milwaukie. 1a8

W. J. COLVILLE, THE WELL-KNOWN LECturer and teacher of spiritual and metaphysical subjects, will deliver three lectures at Grand Army Hall on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. 1t

ORIGINAL BOYNTON FURNACES FOR SALE ONLY BY H. B. CHASE, No. 9 Oak street. Sole Agent for Pacific Coast. 28j1m

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan or to invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with, EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 20j6

STORAGE, IN A FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILding, for trunks, furniture, pianos or general merchandise, at usual rates. 48 Front street, between Second and Third. (28j6m) F. E. WATKINS & CO.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, partly furnished; in good location; fronting the beach near Stout's Divock. Apply 14 Ash street, Portland, Or. D. W. CROWLEY & CO. 1t

ALBINA—3 LOTS ON WILLIAMS AND 2 on Rhoad street, ¼ mile of N. P. bridge; great bargain; must be sold at once; terms easy; see A. B. Mackley & Co., Albina. 2a5*

315 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND—WITH HALF-mile deep water front; 25 miles north city boundary line; terms to suit buyer. JOHN ANGEL, Agent. Office, Esmond block. 1a*1

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE BUILDING LOT, on H street, near 21st, facing south. Price $2000, on reasonable terms. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 69 Third street. 31j5*

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street. 31j6t

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH GOOD HOUSE AND barn, on East Side. Bargain. Apply to S. Mathieu, Seventh street, between Adams and Jefferson; Stephens Addition. 2a1m

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ADJOINING Sellwood on the north. All in cultivation and orchard. LONG & YOUNG, 58 Washington street. 2a1f

$3700—20 ACRES; GOOD HOUSE OF SIX rooms and barn; 3-mile east of Mount Tabor. Raymond & Wagner, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 1*3

TRUNKS AND VALISES FOR FASHIONABLE Repairing and Trunks made to order. R. ABRAHAM & CO., 147 Front st., opposite Esmond.

I AM READY TO MAKE YEARLY ENGAGEments with first-class waist and skirt makers. Highest wages to reliable person. H. H. LITT. 31j1*

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; must be a good cook. Apply 427½ Third street, bet. Hall and College. (2*3

SMOKERS CAN FIND A FINE ASSORTMENT of the best Cigars at the corner of First and Oak streets. SHUEL & SEDERIS.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS. Pioneer Boat House, foot of Madison street, with all boats and appurtenances. Inquire Boat House.

$1600—CORNER LOT AND 8-ROOM HARD finished house; good location. Raymond & Wagner, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 1*3

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework in small family. Inquire between 9 and 12 at 135 Twelfth, corner Alder street.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. Address Roomer, care Oregonian, stating location and terms. 1t

DESIRABLE LOTS IN LOGAN'S ADDITION cheap, on the installment plan. Raymond & Wagner, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 1*3

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, SITUATION in family to do general housework. Address 106 B street, between Fifth and Sixth. 2a2

JOHN ANGEL BUYS AND SELLS REAL Estate; loans for commissions, Office, Esmond block, Front street. 23j6t

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER PUP; ONLY A FEW L weeks old. Finder will be rewarded by returning to N. E. cor. 17th and F streets. 1t

$950—10 ACRES 1 MILE EAST OF MOUNT Tabor on easy terms. Raymond & Wagner, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 1*3

DID YOU SEE HACKNEY'S WELL; HE has something good for you to-day. Drop in at the New York and see.

EAT BREAD FROM THE CITY BAKery, 153 Third. Crackers fresh every day. Telephone 34. 26j6t

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE VERY cheap. Call at Capitol Cigar store, corner First and G. 31j6*

HOUSE WANTED—HARD FINISHED, CONtaining 5 to 8 rooms, centrally located. Address G. W. S., care Oregonian. 2a1f

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Address Mr. Johnson, Eighteenth and S streets. 2a2

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Call at Capitol Cigar Store, corner 1st and C. 31j3*

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at Occidental Hotel. 1t

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison street.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED CIGAR STAND, corner First and Third street. 28j

A 52-INCH COLUMBIA BICYCLE FOR SALE. 4½ Washington street. 28j6t

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF bath. 141 Morrison st., corner Seventh. 26j1f

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST and Market streets, to quiet, respectable parties without children, rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for housekeeping. 22j6

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union Block, and look over one of 800 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BAY WINdow rooms, en suite or single; furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; 372 Flanders. 21j4t

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room with brand bay window. Apply between 12:30 and 1:30 or at 5:30 P. M., at 26 North 10th st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 106 Fifth street, between H and C, back of Quimby House. 30j1m

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, PLEASANT PARlors on first floor, partly furnished. Also single room for gentleman. 84 Main st., cor. 4th. 29j6t

FOR RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in block, suitable for two gentlemen each. 187 Taylor street; two minutes walk from P. O.; also one small room. 6jy1f

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, TWO BAY windows, basement and all modern improvements; just completed. Cor. N. 6th and D. 12j3

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, CORNER of Fourth and Columbia streets. Inquire of MRS. G. H. CLARKE, 110 Third street. 19j7

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 65 Sabond st., Upper Albina. Racing plans; seven rooms; two bay windows, M. C. Lyon, 128 Front street. 20j1f

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily—corner of two gentlemen, with or without room; ref exchanged. Address J. J., 386 E. cor. 15th

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHout board; to respectable parties at No. 42 cor Ash and Fourth sts. 7jy1m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR MISLAID DURING MAY, BY CHILdren, box containing deeds, receipts, return ticket to the East, and other valuable papers. $20 reward will be paid for delivery of same to Mrs. C. Silfi, East Portland, and no questions asked. 1a3

LOST—A LARGE BROWN BIRD DOG, LICENSE tag 153 on plain leather collar. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning the dog or giving information that may lead to his recovery, to 44 N. Ninth street, city. 1a2

LOST—FROM FIFTH AND MAIN, LIGHT YELlow canary. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 238 Fifth. 1a3

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 24 1/2 S.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT THE PORT land Baths, 61 First street. 30j6t

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY; INQUIRE of Northwestern Transfer Co. 1a2

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; no washing; 426 20th st. 1a3

WANTED—MAN FOR SECOND COOK; COUNtry boarding house. Apply Whittier, Fuller & Co. 1a2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WOMAN TO DO general housework. Apply at 228 Eleventh street. 1a3

LADY WANTED TO SELL GOODS—$15 A week and no canvassing. Call at 287 First street, after 9 A. M. 31j3t

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO LEARN THE tin and cornice trade. Apply J. C. BAYER, 265 Second street. 27j1f

WANTED—A GOOD MARKER AND DISTRIButor. Apply at Laundry office, 65 First street, between 12 and 2. 31j3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER who can operate Remington type writer. Address P. O. Box 65. 31j3t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN THE country; $60 per month for the first six months. Address C. H. Oregonian. 1t

WANTED—A GOOD PANTS MAKER; SITUAtion guaranteed for a year to steady man. J. A. Butz, Merchant Tailor, Walla Walla, W. T. 1a5

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR FAMILY OF two, a good up-stairs girl and washing. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock at 181 12th street, corner of Yamhill. 28j6t

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman (German preferred) to do housework in a family of three. Good references required. For particulars address MRS. A. GALLAND, Farmington, W. T. 21jy1*41

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street, Portland. 12j6t

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRYMEN AND two first-class waiters, good wages, at Freimann's Restaurant, corner of First and Main streets. 28j6t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draftsman and designer. Permanent situation and good salary to a first-class man. Address, Architect, Box 765, Seattle, W. T. 26j1t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE BUSINESS wanted. An unincumbered quarter section of land in one of the most fertile and best settled portions of Dakota will be exchanged for a small stock of hardware. Will pay some cash. Vicinity of Portland preferred. R. B., 150 Oak street, city. 31j3t

HOUSE WANTED—8 OR 9 ROOMS, ALL CONveniences; good yard; good location; furnished or unfurnished. If house and rent are satisfactory will keep it a long time. E. T. Johnson, 471 Seventh street. 1a7

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, BY TWO EXperienced farmers; a farm of 300 or 400 acres, for wheat; with teams and farm implements furnished. Please state terms. Address R. S. DOWNER, care Oregonian. 31j7t

WANTED TO RENT—ABOUT THE 1ST OF September, by a small family, a modern house of seven or eight rooms, in a desirable location; will take a lease for a term of years. Address A. W., care S.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, delivered, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, delivered, per year	10 00
Daily, without Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year	3 00
Postage prepaid.	2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c a week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included	30c a week

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

TELEGRAPH MATTERS.—Frank Jaynes, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph for the Pacific coast division, M. C. Bristol, superintendent of general construction, and D. R. Davis, superintendent of construction for the Pacific coast, who visited Portland several days ago, made a very brief visit. In a special car these gentlemen made a run as far as Umatilla and then returned to this city. Monday afternoon they started for San Francisco in a special car. Though Superintendent Jaynes remained here but a very short time, yet he obtained a very good understanding of the general condition. A few days ago an article appeared in these columns in relation to the probable purpose of the Western Union Telegraph Company to build a new line through to California this coming fall, and to make a general overhauling of the lines. After looking over the situation, Superintendent Jaynes concluded to modify these plans. The lines between Portland and Wallula will be overhauled and thoroughly repaired, so as to be prepared to stand the storms and winds of the coming winter. No new wire will be strung through from Portland to California, but the company will repair the lines through to Redding and place everything in first-class condition. The operating force at the office in this city has been increased by the addition of three men—two day operators and one night. With this addition the business can be easily and rapidly handled.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.—The young man who, after witnessing the embarrassing accident which befel a charming young lady last night, in front of the Esmond, gallantly escorted her to the hotel and then sent a bell boy to her with a paper of pins, was no exception to the rule—that beauty in distress always calls out all that is good and noble in man. About 7 o'clock, last night, a young equestrienne, who had just crossed the Morrison street bridge, was thrown to the ground by her unruly beast. Fortunately she had received no serious bodily injuries, but when she picked herself up, the skirt of her well-fitting habit, which had become disarranged by the fall, slipped to the ground, and where all equestrienne had been, stood what might have been a plump, exquisitely-formed boy, blushing at a furious rate. Quickly stooping and gathering her gown about her, as best she might, the young lady accepted the arm of the aforesaid gallant youth, and in a moment disappeared in the hotel, only to reappear again, and, after being helped to her saddle, she, with a smile and a thank you, vanished over the bridge.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN COUNCIL.—Twelve members of the democratic state central committee held a meeting at the Cleveland and Thurman headquarters yesterday, Chairman A. Bush presiding. The purpose of the meeting was to confer regarding the presidential campaign and it was decided to make a vigorous canvass. An executive committee, comprising Benton Killin, A. Kollner and C. B. Bellinger, of Portland, A. Bush of Salem, J. K. Weatherford of Albany, and J. W. Skelton of Union, was appointed to manage the campaign. The committee talked over the situation at length, and seemed to expect a different result next November than was had in June. As a member of the committee expressed it, "We don't expect that the great influences which were brought to bear at the June election will be heard of in November."

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.—Recently, the government made liberal appropriations for additional service and shorter hours for letter-carriers. Postmaster C. W. Roby, under date of July 13, wrote fully to headquarters regarding the over-worked system of the Portland office. With short clerk help and ten hard-worked carriers, it was necessary to labor much over time, and carriers would do a great deal of inside work, such as lugging mail sacks, assorting and distributing mail matter, etc. In his letter, Postmaster Roby set all the facts forth, and his suggestions that Portland be redistricted and the carrier force be increased to fourteen men will probably be allowed. There are at present ten carriers, who have heretofore worked over ten hours per day, and with the eight-hour law in force in their favor, at least, will require four new appointees, according to the postmaster's estimates.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Col. J. M. Wood, the celebrated architect of Chicago, arrived here on the O. & C. yesterday. He brought a sketch of the plans he is drawing for the new opera house on Marquam's block. The house will be 70x133, will have a parquette, parquette circle, balcony and gallery, will seat 1600 people, will have six proscenium boxes and six large, elegant parlors both for ladies and gentlemen. The theater building will be separated from any other building and will have an alley or court eight feet in width around the entire theater, which, as Col. Wood remarked, will make it the safest theater in America in case of a panic, as the house will have any number of exits, and is on the ground floor. The interior will be of the East Indian style of architecture and finish.

CARP IN THE RIVER.—A German carp weighing four pounds and two ounces was caught in the river yesterday at the foot of Jefferson street, by a hook baited with an earthworm. The fish was very fat and fine. Many ponds in the Willamette valley, which were stocked by pails of carp received from the United States fish commissioner's car, have at various times since been washed out during the spring freshets, and their finny inhabitants have found their way into the Willamette; so that now this river is fairly well stocked with the fish from the Fatherland. Well, carp are a great deal better than suckers, and as they in no wise interfere with salmon or trout their presence in the river is not to be mourned, although as yet there is no great demand for them in the markets.

CHANGES AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Edward Dougherty was yesterday reinstated as county jailer, vice H. G. Wood, who has been appointed a policeman. Mr. Dougherty has been out of office nearly two years. T. Cader Powell, for six years a deputy sheriff, assumed his position as the deputy of County Clerk Wheeler, vice J. T. Stewart, declined. Mr. Ben L. Norden, who was deputy during Clerk Church's administration is still in the office, and will remain until Mr. Wheeler returns from the East. Messrs. Wheeler and Stewart will return with their wives, who are visiting near Philadelphia.

DOWELL STILL AFTER GRISWOLD.—In the case of the United States by B. E. Dowell, prosecutor, vs. W. C. Griswold, Judge Deady yesterday allowed a motion to issue execution. It has been more than five years since judgment was granted in this old and well-known case, and therefore execution could not be issued without leave of the court. The government some time since released its claim against Griswold for a balance of $28,000 on being paid the sum of $100. Half of this claim, however, belonged to Mr. Dowell, an informer, and he objected to his part being disposed of in this manner, and both Judge Deady and Judge Sawyer decided that the government could not release Mr. Griswold from Mr. Dowell's claim.

SAVED THE BOY'S FINGER.—About five weeks ago, Cleveland Malleis, the 2½-year-old son of J. H. Malleis, was cut in the index finger of the right hand by a younger brother, who wielded a hatchet. It was an oblique cut, extending from the first to the second joint, but most of the force was spent on the former. The finger was almost dismembered, hanging only by a thread, and it was thought amputation would be necessary. However, an attempt was made to save it, and with good results. The flesh and bone have been thoroughly healed and with the exception of a stiff first joint the youngster, who bears the name of the president of the United States, will have as good an index finger as any one.

POLITICAL VIEWS OF A TRAVELER.—Mr. Harry Comstock of Syracuse, N. Y., who, in the interest of an Eastern firm conducted negotiations to supply the Chinese empire with American rifles in its recent war with France, is spending a few days in the city. "Harrison is going to carry New York state with a whoop," he says. "A number of prominent democrats have announced that they will support the republican candidate and oppose Cleveland and free trade. Why, in Texas, where I recently visited, the wool-raisers are very intolerant on account of the Mills bill and I have heard many a democrat threaten to oppose the author of it at the polls, should he again come before them for re-election."

MARINE SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 1, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Bar.	Chge. last 3 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Wind velocity.	Rain fall last inch	State of Weather
Portland	30.02	.02	63	NW	20	.00	Cloudy
Astoria	30.00	.06	70	W	10	.10	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.02		70	NW	20	.00	Cloudy
Umatilla	29.94	.10	69	S	8	.00	Fair
Dalles	29.90	.04	78	S	8	.00	Clear
Lewiston	29.90		80	SW	20	.00	Cloudy
Boise City	29.80		80	SW	20	.00	Cloudy
Baker City	30.02	12	64	SW	20	.08	Cloudy

Local Report.

Bar.	Ther.	Rain fall	Direc. of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rain fall	Weather.
29.99	81	87	S	4	.05	Cloudy
29.95	58	76	NW	12	.00	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 75.4 Minimum temperature, 54.6

Rivers, 5.5 feet.

Stations.	Rainfall.	Depart'e from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Portland	.04	—1	—1	1
Dalles	.03	.05	.02	—6.14

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Weather Bureau — Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture—Meteorological Summary—Month of July, 1888—Portland, Oregon.

DATE.	Daily Max. Barom.	Daily Mean Temp.	Daily Max. Temp.	Daily Min. Temp.	Daily Rainfall.
1		62.0	69.0	55.0	.16
2		56.0	66.2	53.0	.03
3		62.5	71.0	58.0	.06
4		61.0	68.0	55.5	.00
5		62.0	71.5	51.0	.00
6		60.0	73.0	46.0	.00
7		68.0	88.0	55.0	.00
8		65.0	80.5	55.5	.00
9		64.0	78.5	55.0	.00
10		62.5	72.0	49.0	.00
11		64.5	78.7	52.0	.00
12		67.0	75.5	54.0	.68
13		65.5	72.0	58.5	.11
14		61.0	69.4	54.0	.00
15		64.5	78.7	54.0	.00
16		74.0	83.5	59.5	.00
17		72.5	87.0	63.5	.00
18		76.5	95.0	60.5	.00
19		75.5	92.7	61.5	.00
20		75.0	92.7	57.3	.00
21		73.5	93.5	54.3	.00
22		74.5	93.1	58.0	.00
23		70.5	90.5	58.5	.00
24		63.0	82.0	57.0	.00
25		62.5	74.5	54.0	.00
26		62.5	74.0	51.5	.00
27		64.5	79.5	50.0	.00
28		65.0	79.0	55.5	.00
29		65.0	76.8	58.0	.00
30		62.0	67.0	52.0	.00
31		66.0	86.5	52.0	T

SUMMARY.

Highest barometer, 30.35, on 15th; lowest barometer, 29.85, on 30th; monthly range of barometer, .50.

Highest temperature, 95.0, on 17th; lowest temperature, 46.0, on 30th; monthly range of temperature, 51.0.

Greatest daily range of temperature, 39.2, on 21st.

Least daily range of temperature, 12.6, on 4th.

Greatest range of temperature, 25.5.

Prevailing direction of wind, 7 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M., northwest.

Total movement of wind 4413 miles.

Highest velocity of wind, 20 miles; direction, northwest; date 6th.

Total precipitation, 1.04 inches.

Number of days on which .01 inch or more of rain or snow fell, 5.

Number of clear days, 17.

Number of fair days, 4.

Number of cloudy days, 10.

Highest water in river, 14.8 feet, on 1st; lowest in river, 7.0 feet, on 31st.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

66.7	1881
67.2	1882
68.5	1883
71.2	1884
65.9	1885
66.9	1886
64.8	1887
65.8	1888

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.

Inches.		Inches.
0.75	1881	1.16
1.02	1882	0.95
0.19	1883	0.60
1.02	1884	1.80
0.36	1885	0.24
0.54	1886	0.82
1.10	1887	0.03
1.76	1888	1.04
0.99		

E. J. GLASS,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Shasta Line—Passed Huntington: J. Smith, Webster, T. E. Morris, Mrs. Redmond and child, J. M. Walker, W. S. Heckard, J. Heckard, Miss White, John Alson, R. C. Mann, Mrs. L. Ball, Miss O. L. Bartman, Mr. Langell and wife, Clebir, W. W. Cox, W. W. Parker, Cooper and wife, Amy Darcy, Prof. Kromer, Bishop, G. Sweetzer, A. F. Miller and seventy immigrants.

Oregon & California — Passed Medford: O. C. V. Larimer, C. A. Robinson, S. B. Grimes, Mrs. S. B. Larimer and daughter, Cornett, C. K. Dolbey, Lydia S. McCoy, T. Wiley, Sarah Wiley, Mary Lord, Mark Jacobs, Emma Schofield, Margaret Thompson, Geo. H. Stout and wife, Emma Sonnkuson, Callie F. Simpson, Mrs. H. F. Stout and two children, Mrs. Martin, Mary S. Gilmore, John H. Anderson, J. S. Isadore, C. Ferrier, G. McKnight, Frank Bullock, C. Jacobs, C. Ilsley, S. M. Ilsley, D. B. Grand and wife, F. O. Owens, F. Willis, G. D. McFarland, W. H. Russell, James Kenney and wife, T. S. Porter, Mrs. E. B. Ford, F. S. Hackman, P. R. Kenny, J. S. Gray and wife, Mrs. A. G. Mervin, Miss A. Phillips, J. Thomas, wife and son, L. Thomas, J. W. Manto and daughter, A. G. Meldore, and seventeen second-class.

STEAMER.

Steamer Oregon, sailing from Portland for San Francisco Aug. 1:

C. Brodrick, E. J. Martin, E. K. Ash, H. McIntyre, Wm. Church and wife, F. H. Sol Stock, Geo. O. Brown, Miss Kennedy, C. Johnson and Mrs. Kittie Short, Mrs. Charles Chandler, A. Campbell and son, C. G. Bell, E. B. Miller, R. H. Hawley and boy, Jones and daughter, Jas. Kohlsaat, Miss Johnson, Miss J. Cullen, Thos. Rees, G. H. Rogers, D. Farmer, E. B. Lease, Mrs. Merriman, J. D. Wood and wife, and 40 in the steerage.

Yellowstone National Park.

Via the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only like to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

Disease, both of the body and the mind results from impaired digestion and constipation. Regulate this way until the grave or the insane asylum receive us, or shall I be cured by taking a few bottles of Dr. Warner's Yerba Buena Bitters? The question each must answer to himself.

Merchants.—Merchants from the interior will find their friends at the Crystal Palace Bakery, presided over by C. F. Sliter. Meals, lunches and tea and tea beat.

Ladies, send for Mode and other fashion plates for fall and winter. Price, 35 cents.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Wood Spring Beds. Trade supplied. George M. Parker, 131 Front.

Cigars, Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Wilson's, 108 Washington streets.

The Vienna, Second street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

Nice, Small Dose, Small Price, Sugar Coated Pills is favor of HARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS.

SOME TALL SPELLING.

A story is going about "treetk's majec spel," which is said to be the brag of the Spelling class of the Boston Public Schools. Here is a sample: "Three fifty-seven days, five-tenths of one per cent, in the year after date, we promise to pay, for value received, the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum." Three fifty-seven days and five-tenths of one per cent! Why, I have had many a dunly threaten to oppose the author of it at the polls, should he again come before them for re-election.

62d—FRIDAY—62d

TO-MORROW.

Three Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

FINE ALL-WOOL GOODS.

We offer a special purchase of fine grades of all-wool goods, comprising

Fine Worsted 40 and 44 Inch

Black French Batiste Lace Buntings,

FINE BLACK

MOHAIR LUSTERS,

—AND—

FINE TAMISE NUN'S VEILINGS.

All these lines at the nominal price of

1 2 3 4 5

Or $8.80 for Full Suit Patterns.

TO-MORROW ONLY.

The regular value is about double this price, being less than manufacturer's cost. An opportunity is here presented to purchase an elegant worsted black suit at merely nominal cost.

As the Quantity is Limited Not More than One Dress Pattern of each grade will be sold to any one purchaser.

None Reserved before Day of Sale.

SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOW.

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

BAG TWINES,

TENTS, FLAGS, AWNINGS, Etc.,

HOP CLOTH,

OILED AND RUBBER CLOTHING.

AMES & DETRICK,

125 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR

—OF—

We will sell the remainder of our Summer Suits at prices never before offered here. We buy at lower rates than any other house in the Northwest, and, quality considered, can and will undersell them all. In proof of this, see our corner window and the prices at which we offer suits:

$27 00 Suit reduced to	$20
25 00 Suit reduced to	18
22 50 Suit reduced to	16
20 00 Suit reduced to	14
18 00 Suit reduced to	13
15 00 Suit reduced to	10

Seersucker and Mohair Coats and Vests, White and Fancy Vests, reduced correspondingly.

Straw Hats,

Light Underwear

—AND—

Neckwear.

Greatest inducements in the way of Low Prices.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

THE CHICAGO FORGER TAKEN BACK.—Detective T. N. Vallins of the Pinkerton National Agency started for Chicago yesterday with James Porter, the $3000 forger who managed to avoid the officers of the law for two years. Mrs. Porter and her children visited their erring husband and father in the morning, and Mrs. Porter took leave of him shortly before the start for the train was made. Porter said he would plead guilty to the charge, and added that if he did not receive too long a sentence he would repay the bank the money he swindled it out of by his forgeries.

THE RESTAURANT BURGLAR.—Dennis Lawrence, the man who attempted to open the safe in Freimann's restaurant Tuesday night, was very high-spirited when arraigned in the police court yesterday. After Steward Al Raynor had made his statement of the affair the judge told Lawrence he could question Mr. Raynor if he desired. He asked Mr. Raynor if he was positive that he was the right man, and, receiving an affirmative reply, said he had nothing to say. He was held to answer in $500 bail.

THE THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR VAGRANT.—A. Nash, the fellow who was arrested Tuesday charged with vagrancy, had a trial in the police court yesterday. Policeman Mott, who arrested him, testified that Nash has been doing nothing but sitting in stairways, standing on corners and frequenting saloons. Other testimony was to same effect. Nash introduced testimony of a favorable nature to him. Judge Dement took the case under advisement.

NEW M. E. CHURCH IN ALBINA.—Edward Buxton has been awarded the contract to build a Methodist Episcopal church in Albina. His bid was $3000. It will be located at Kirby and Russell streets, will be 64x40 feet, with two wings and a tower, and will have seating capacity of 500. Work will begin soon, and the church will be finished by October 15.

CITY PRISONERS WHO WANT TO "REJOYSE."—Thomas Kelley, John Burns, George Cook, Frank McGinn and Harry A. Dean, who are serving sentences in the city jail for trespassing, have presented a long petition to Judge Dement requesting him to commute their sentences, promising to leave Portland and go their way "rejoysing."

THE EMBEZZLING RAILWAY CLERK.—B. F. Watkinds, the railway mail clerk charged with embezzling a registered letter, had an examination before United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady yesterday and was held to answer in the sum of $1000. In default of bail he was committed to the county jail.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT.—Mr. H. Peterson of San Francisco arrived here yesterday to superintend the laying of the new asphalt rock pavement on Washington street, between Second and Third. He has had experience in this business in San Francisco.

SUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—U. S. District Attorney McArthur yesterday commenced suit against George W. Weidler, Julius Ordway, Aaron King and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to recover $2095 damages for cutting timber on public land.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.—Secretary J. T. Gregg, of the republican state central committee, says that the headquarters of the committee in this city will be reopened for the presidential campaign about August 15.

You have tried and were pleased with them. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

L. S. Starrett & Henry Disston's

FINE MACHINISTS' TOOLS,

Woodcrough & McFarlin's

SAWS AND TROWELS.

ROSE BRICK TROWELS.

Complete Assortment Fine Mechanics' Tools.

STUBBS & LAWRENCE, 85 First St

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Dentist visited by patients from all parts of the state. Office hours: 8 to 5. Consultation free. DR. CHAS. T. PRAHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rejuvenized Rubber Hose

Rot and Mildew-Proof.

Belting, Packing, Etc.

W. F. BOWERS & CO.,

91 and 93 Front St..... Portland, Or.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

20 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell & Son Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Application for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 148 First St.

DAILY REQUISITES.

We have just received a large and very complete assortment of

FLESH and BATH TOWELS,
FLESH and BATH GLOVES,
FLESH and BATH BRUSHES,
EGYPTIAN LOOFAHS,
RUBBER FLESH GLOVES,
BATH and TOILET SPONGES,
FLESH STRAPS, SPONGE BAGS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

W. M. WISDOM & CO.,
Corner First and Stark streets.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.

Vitalized Air Administered.

Rooms 5-6, Union Block. Entrance from First street.

FOR THE FINEST QUALITY OF BEER IN THE CITY, CALL AT THE

Portland Brewing Co.'s Depot,

Corner First and Morrison Sts.

One Price to All.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

JUST TWO DAYS OLD.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 3.

We shall place on our Counters our Entire Line of Ladies'

Lisle Thread Drawers

—AND—

Gauze Undervests

350 Each.

Regular Price 50, 60 and 75c. Sale Price 35c

—AT—

The Famous Bee Hive Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First Street.

Sale of Parasols.

Our assortment of Parasols is large and prices far down the scale. We give a few quotations:

Former Price	Reduced to
$ .50	$ .35
.75	.50
1.00	.75
1.50	1.15
2.00	1.50
3.50	2.70
6.00	5.00
8.00	6.40
10.00	8.00
15.00	12.00

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We can interest you in a job lot of Plain and Fancy UNDERWEAR at Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

GOLDS & KING,

FIRST AND TAYLOR STS.

Portland Steam Dye Works

POPULATION IN 1880, 720. IN 1888, 16,000.

Assessed value of property, $6,556,433. No city indebtedness. Syndicate capital, $6,000,000. Erecting mill capacity, 300,000 feet lumber daily. Other mills, output daily, 560,000 feet. $500,000 to be expended in new car and machine shops. $100,000 Hotel Pike, just completed. More hotel accommodations required. Electric Light, Water Works, Motor and Street Car Railroads, etc. Wharf Elevators and Double Capacity Coal Bunkers to be erected. Extensive building improvements in all parts of the city. Real estate market firm and steadily advancing. Parties seeking investments in A WIDE AWAKE CITY please call at my office and examine my list of city and country property. Carriage free to show property. Correspondence solicited.

George W. Traver,

29jlm FIFE HOTEL BLOCK, OVER TRADERS' BANK.

EATS FOR THE MILLION.

BIG CUT IN PRICES.

Observe our List of Figures:

BEEF.		BEEF.	
25 lbs Soup Meats	$1 00—half the amount, 50c	1 Sirloin Steak	10c
20 lbs C. Beef	1 00—half the amount, 50c	1 Tenderloin	12½c
25 lbs Good Chuck Rib	1 00—half the amount, 50c	1 Porterhouse	18c
15 lbs Rump or Round	1 00—half the amount, 50c		
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Astoria, July 22, 1888. 27j6

NOTICE.

The close season on the Columbia River for fishing for salmon closes, as everyone knows, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. THE LAW WILL BE ENFORCED. All interested will save trouble by strictly complying with it.

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The number of first-class passengers will be limited to 44 (forty-four.)

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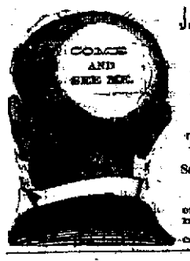

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A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

I know that deep within your heart of hearts
You hold me shrined apart from common
thoughts,
And that my word, my voice can bring to you
A gladness that no other presence brings.
And yet, dear love, through all the weary days
You never speak one word of tenderness,
Nor stroke my hair, nor softly clasp my hand
Within your own in loving, mute caress.
You think, perhaps, I should be all content
To know so well the leading place I hold
Within your life, and so you do not dream
How much I long to hear the story told.
You cannot know, when we two sit alone,
And tranquil thoughts within your mind are
stirred,
My heart is crying like a tired child
For one fond look, one gentle, loving word.
It may be, when your eyes look into mine,
You only say, "How dear she is to me!"
Oh, could I read it on your softened glance,
How radiant this plain old world would be!
Perhaps sometimes, you breathe a secret prayer
That choicest blessings unto me be given;
But if you said aloud, "God bless thee, dear!"
I should not ask a greater boon from heaven.
I weary sometimes of the rugged way:
But should you say, "Through thee my life is
sweet,"
The dreariest desert that our path could cross
Would suddenly grow green beneath my feet.
Tis not the boundless waters ocean holds
That gives refreshment to the thirsty flowers,
But that the drops that, rising to the skies,
From thence descend in softly falling showers.
What matter that our granaries are filled
With all the richest harvest's golden stores,
If we who own them cannot enter in,
But famished stand before the close-barred
doors?
And so it is that those who should be rich
In that true love which crowns our earthly lot,
Go praying with white lips from day to day
For love's sweet tokens, and receive them not.

WHY BERT STAYED HOME.

By George B. Anderson.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by the Author.]

"Don't talk to me as if I were a mere child," said Helen Westcott, drawing herself up proudly, and looking grandly superb, as only a beautiful woman can look when angry.

There was a very perceptible sneer in which she addressed the miserable man at her feet—miserable because he knew he had, inadvertantly, offended the one girl whom he loved as he thought no other man ever did or could love.

Very unlover-like they had quarreled. As a rule, their misunderstandings were patched up within a brief time after their occurrence, and Herbert Adams was invariably the one to take the first step toward reconciliation.

They loved each other—there was no doubt about that—but on this occasion Bert unintentionally made some remark—no matter what—in a joking manner, that was instantly resented by the fiery Helen.

"But, my dearest Helen—" he began.

"Don't call me your 'dearest Helen,'" she interrupted with blazing eyes; "I am nothing to you, and I don't want you to speak to me, not even to look at me, ever again."

"Never?" queried Bert, in a pacifying tone.

"No, never. You consider me inferior to you and are always finding fault with me and—and trying in other disagreeable ways to show your superiority and—and—" Then she gave vent to her pent up feelings in a burst of hysterical sobbing. "I guess we had better let it all end—right here. I don't love you and I never did, only you—you made me believe I did. I hope you will succeed in getting somebody that will ever be willing to bow in meek obedience to your tyranny," and having ended this little spasm of victory, this foolish, beautiful, impetuous girl drew from her finger a magnificent opal and threw it to the ground.

Thus far the man had not risen from the grass where he had been reclining, but when he saw the ring fall at his side he glanced up at his betrothed and realized that she was thoroughly angry and that the best thing to do was to let her have her own way until her temper cooled. Picking up the ring which had been worn for half a year by the girl he loved, and carelessly twirling it in his fingers, he held out his hand to the rash beauty, saying as calmly as possible as he did so:

"Do you really mean it, Helen?"

"Most assuredly I do," she replied, petulantly. "Do you think I am the person to jest about such a matter?"

"Very well," said Bert, and turning half around he tossed the ring far out into the river near by, and lifting his hat, "Good-day, Miss Westcott," he said, and was gone.

A half audible ejaculation of "Bert" escaped her lips, but the retreating man did not hear it, or if he did, he paid no attention to it but kept straight ahead, never once looking back, until he reached a cross road where he was lost to sight.

As one in a dream Helen stood for several minutes just where Herbert Adams had left her gazing absently at the spot where she had seen him disappear down the road. Her anger had cooled and she repented her words and actions.

"Oh well, he will come back again," and then, as a bit of her nature reasserted itself, "I don't care, he was real mean anyway."

It was during the latter part of the afternoon, almost sunset. The day had been almost perfect, but now the wind had changed and was blowing briskly from the southeast, damp, and premonitory of a storm. Helen's feelings had greatly changed since her lover had left her and now she was thoroughly angry with herself to think that she had foolishly allowed those hot words to escape her, when she knew they were untrue. Now she loved him more than ever, and standing there gazing out over the broad harbor, she resolved that as soon as she should meet him again she would freely own her fault and plead for forgiveness.

He would forgive her without one word of reproach for her conduct, and then how happy they both would be! How foolish she had been! And the consciousness of the fact suffused her cheeks with blood, and the thought of good, kind, patient Bert, whom she had caused to suffer, brought a flood of tears to her eyes.

The sun was now half hid from sight. Almost at her feet lay the harbor, its hitherto calm surface just beginning to be covered with waves by the ebb of the tide and the freshening evening breeze from the sea, while far out to her right stretched innumerable small islands.

There lay her uncle's boat, all ready to be set afloat. She could row down the bay and around the Point and return home before dark. She dared not go to the house now, anyway, for her eyes were still inflamed, and her appearance would draw forth embarrassing queries at home. So, running down the beach, she pushed the little craft into the water and headed straight for the Point, a mile away.

* * * * * * *

Herbert Adams was no ordinary man, neither was Helen Westcott an ordinary girl. They had known each other as children, had their quarrels and their reconciliations. Just prior to leaving college he had received an offer from a large New York coffee importing house to look after their interests in Brazil. With but little preparation he left at once, and when he returned he was a handsome, well-developed, sunburned man of twenty-five. Then it was that he again met Helen Westcott, no longer a girl, and then it was that her womanly charms captivated him body and soul. Less than six months after Bert came back to East Marion he told his love, and they were engaged. Never, thought they, were there two happier mortals.

But now—oh, Helen! Your impetuous, passionate speech—why was it ever uttered? Will you never learn to control that spiteful little temper?

After leaving Helen, feeling as if he were the most wretched man on the face of the earth, Bert saddled his favorite horse and went flying up the road like the wind. The severe exercise of riding and the cooling sea breeze had their effect upon him, and after a half-hour's canter the young man's mind was comparatively collected, and he was resolved to let matters take their own course without any interference on his part.

She had said she did not love him. But what a place and what a manner she had chosen to break the engagement, if such had really been her desire!

Ah, well! It was only the old story of a rash promise broken. Helen would not long be affected by it, if at all, but he—with scarcely a second's consideration he resolved to leave the place on the morrow and go back to his old position in South America. No sooner had he made the resolve than his horse's head was turned homeward. He would return and prepare that evening to leave on the early morning boat.

On his return he passed Helen's home where he saw Mr. Westcott at the gate.

"Have I seen anything of Nellie?" echoed Bert, much surprised; then recovering himself, "I think it must have been an hour ago when I left her down at the end of the road, and I supposed she came right home."

"But she is not at home and has not been to-night. Nobody has seen her since early this afternoon. I am worried about her, for it is very unusual for her to remain away so long. Can you imagine where she could have gone?"

"No," said Bert slowly.

His heart sank within him and his mind became filled with all sorts of vague fears. Could any accident have befallen her? Was it possible that she had fallen into the water and—merciful heaven, no, not that! Bert groaned aloud as the full horror of the thought struck him.

"I have not been down to the beach," resumed Mr. Westcott after a moment's silence. "I will go down at once. She may have taken a walk down the bay and strayed farther away than she intended, the day has been so pleasant. Strange that I had not thought of that before. I will probably meet her." And before Bert could reply he had started away.

"Why, of course," thought Bert, "she has been walking off her sulks," and he rode home.

"Mother," said he, as he stepped out on the veranda, after disposing of his horse, "do you think you could help me to get some of my things together between now and morning? I have decided to—"

"Who is that coming so rapidly up the walk?" interrupted his mother, utterly heedless of his question. But he did not need to answer. It was Mr. Westcott.

"Oh, Herbert, I can't find her, and"—he hesitated—"the little boat is gone and I am sure no one else has touched it. They never do;" and his voice betrayed the fear that was in his heart.

"The boat—gone—Helen," cried Bert, excitedly, grasping Mr. Westcott fiercely by the arm. "For the love of heaven, what do you mean?"

"I don't know what to think. Only I know that nobody but our own family ever touched the boat and Helen is not to be found and the boat is gone. It is very dark, too."

"Yes," said Bert, "and the wind is blowing up pretty strong. What is worse, a heavy fog is setting in."

"Why don't you go and look for her?" ventured Mrs. Adams.

"We will, and that at once," exclaimed Bert. "Mr. Westcott, get a reliable man if you can, and have him run down to the wharf and get two boats. Meanwhile, we must get lanterns ready. I will be at the beach in five minutes," and Bert bounded up the steps into the house, where he got a couple of lanterns and a heavy shawl. Kissing his mother and telling her not to worry, he ran down to the beach, where he found the anxious father with another man in waiting.

The fog had set in before they started, and the prospects were dubious. The first one that should find the missing girl was to signal the other by firing his pistol until he got an answer, when they were to row to each other. They had been out half an hour, and Bert was picking his way down the bay in the dense fog, while Mr. Westcott on the opposite side of the bay was rowing excitedly hither and thither, almost distracted with grief.

Bert was thinking over the events of the afternoon, when he was startled at the report of a pistol, which sounded far away, and which he knew must be Mr. Westcott's. They had found her! "Thank God, thank God!" cried he, fervently; and, standing up in his dory, he fired his pistol until every chamber was empty, and then pulled away in the direction from which the sound came. Soon he came in sight of the boat, just dimly seen through the fog. But there were only two persons in the boat! Where was Helen?

"You have found her?" tremulously queried Bert as he drew near.

"Oh, what have I done that I deserve this?" cried Mr. Westcott, in a tone of agony.

"I thought—" Could he believe his eyes! He surely saw the wet, limp straw hat which Helen had worn on that fateful afternoon. It told more than words could tell, and as the terrible truth was so rudely forced upon him, he made a resolve to find Helen or never return. What was life worth to him without his darling?

Mr. Westcott sat in one end of the boat as if dazed by the blow that had so suddenly fallen upon him. Directing the man at the oars to row Helen's father home, Bert continued his course down the bay. The wind was with him and he made rapid speed. He determined to leave not an island unexplored, not a spot in all that bay untraveled, until he should find Helen, dead or alive.

He was true to his resolve and had spent the entire night exploring the coasts of the first two islands he had come to, when the fog began to lift, and streaks of red and gray tinted the east. A little further to the south was one of the smallest islands in the group. Towards this he turned, rowing hard, notwithstanding he had not taken a moment's rest all night.

But suppose he should find the missing girl alive. How should he meet her?

The sun was just rising as he dragged his boat upon the shore of the little island. Glancing to the left, not a hundred feet away he saw a boat upon the strand which he recognized at once as Mr. Westcott's.

With a throbbing heart he began his search. Securing the boats he made a circuit of the island; but not a sign of the lost girl.

There was a clump of small trees or bushes a short distance from the boat, and toward these he walked. He had gone but a little way when the sight of Helen, lying on the ground under one of the young trees, caused his heart to give a mighty bound and he could scarcely refrain from shouting aloud. Stepping rapidly toward her he found that she was sleeping.

How tired and worn out she looked, and still how beautiful. Half unconsciously he spoke her name and she turned and opened her eyes. Just a moment she looked at him, and then realizing her position she blushed and said simply:

"Bert!"

"I have been out looking for you all night, Miss Westcott," said Bert in a voice that sounded so harsh and unnatural that he almost thought somebody else was speaking, "and if you are ready we will go back."

What a queer remark considering the circumstances!

Offering his arm he escorted her to the boat and started for home, rowing in silence for some time, until Helen spoke:

"The wind blew my hat off, and then I lost my oar and could not row, and it was so dark and foggy that I thought I should drift out to sea. You see I caught cold," she continued very penitently, "and—I suppose I ought not to have gone to sleep on the ground there, but I became very tired."

"Your father has been very anxious about you, Miss Westcott. When he found your hat he thought you were drowned," said Bert, without looking up.

"I am sorry I caused you all this trouble," continued Helen softly, with tears in her eyes.

"Never mind the trouble," replied Bert, almost roughly. That settled it, and no more conversation was attempted during the rest of the trip.

It was fully ten miles to their home, and poor Bert was so exhausted that several times he was on the point of fainting.

About 9 o'clock they reached East Marion. For hours Helen's father and mother were on the verge of distraction by grief and despair; now the knowledge of their daughter's safety made them almost wild with joy.

It was early in the evening when Bert awoke, feeling something like his old self once more. Dressing himself, he went down stairs and was met in the hall by his mother.

"My darling, brave boy," she said with tears in her eyes. "Was ever mother so proud of her son before?" And giving him a tender caress she suddenly added: "Nellie was here a few minutes ago, but would not let me awaken you."

"Yes?" half questioned Bert.

"She seemed troubled about something and said scarcely a thing while she was here. She just kept her arm around my neck, and I think she cried—some." Then a trifle mischievously: "Don't you think you ought to go over and see her before you go away?"

"I guess I will go down and inquire how she survives her adventure, and bid the folks good-bye."

Slowly he walked down the road. As he neared the house he saw a tall dark form standing at the gate watching his figure as he drew near. It was Helen, more beautiful than ever.

Don't blame Bert and say he was foolish and sentimental because when he saw the girl whom but a few short hours before he had held in his arms, all his old feeling of love came back to him with redoubled force. Not one man in ten thousand could have remained passive under the circumstances. But, nerving himself and making an inward resolve not to betray his feelings, he approached in an indifferent manner and said very calmly and pleasantly:

"Good morning Miss Westcott. I am really glad to find you looking so well after your recent adventure."

There was that in his tone that crushed all attempt at anything like sentiment, and, forgetting the request for forgiveness that she intended to make, her tongue refused to obey her will, and she simply held out her hand witout a word. Bert started. It was as cold as ice.

"Why, you are very cold. You ought not to be standing out here;" and drawing her hand through his arm he started for the house.

"Stop!" She uttered the word in such an unnatural tone that Bert was visibly startled and moved a pace away.

"Mr. Adams, your mother told me you are going away."

"I expect to start for Brazil to-morrow, or next day at the farthest," he said, briefly. "I came to say good-bye to you and your father and mother."

"I could not let you go without saying something to you;" her voice was broken and was now very low. "You will are long be thousands of miles away, and in a few weeks, perhaps days, will have ceased to think of me. I just wanted to ask you to remember that I now beg you to—to—forgive me for the pain I know I caused you yesterday, and caused myself, too." Her voice had fallen to a whisper and her head was very low. Both were greatly agitated.

"I don't know as there is anything to forgive—Helen."

"And I want you to remember—or I want to tell you now that—" Bert heard a little sob. "Oh, Herbert! Can't you see that I love you, and that my heart will break if you leave me? Forgive my hasty, cruel words. I never meant them. And if you don't say you will love me again, I feel as if I should die."

"But, my darling Helen, I have never ceased to love you," cried he, rapturously, catching and folding her to his breast. "It was you who said you did not love me; but now that I know you do"—and the rest was lost in kisses.

Bert has given up his trip to Brazil.

The Accumulation of Manuscript.

Julian Hawthorne in Belford's Magazine.

Now, it will hardly be said that there are not more than 250 people in this country who earn their living by their pens. I do not know the exact figures; nobody does; but I should not be surprised to learn that there were at least twenty times as many. And what becomes of all the work that these people produce? A great deal is taken up by the cheap and obscure magazines, and by the weekly story papers, and by the daily papers which are reached by the comparatively new "syndicate" system. But all these are not enough; and yet these are all there are. There still remain thousands of writers who have no vehicle for their productions, even when these are such as the editors of the magazines and papers would like to print.

Every editor will tell you (and tell you truly, in spite of the skepticism of many of the rejected) that what is offered would be gladly accepted, were not the number of accepted and paid for contributions already in excess of what the magazine can ever hope to use. The *Century* and *Harper's*, for example, have in their drawers MSS. enough to fill at least two years' issue; many of these MSS. have been kept five years; some longer yet; occasionally they will return a pad for contribution to the author of it, with permission to sell it again. It might even occur that a magazine would accept a first rate article, scarcely expecting to be able to use it, but in order to prevent a rival from publishing it. I cannot assert that this has been done; but it is by no means impossible. What is true of the great magazines, is true in proportion of the lesser ones. The supply exceeds the demand; and if no author were to write a line from now till 1891, the periodicals would still have barely exhausted their over abundant surplus.

Works Better Than Prayer.

The Boston Transcript.

The story the other day about the pious little boy who tried to walk on the water in the bathtub, recalls another of an equally pious little girl. She was 8 years old and lived in the country. She had started one day rather late for school with another little girl about her own age. On their way they caught a glimpse of a clock dial through an open door; it lacked five minutes of nine.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the pious little girl, "it's five minutes to nine, and we'll be late to school."

"I'm afraid we will."

"Jennie," said the pious little girl impressively, "I'll tell you what we must do; we'll kneel right down here and pray that we won't be late!"

"H'm!" said the other, "I guess we'd better skin right along and pray as we go!"

They "skun" and got there.

A Great Legacy

To bequeath to your children is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curse. You cannot give what you do not possess, but mothers will, and in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help—correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, unlaunted, shall rise up to call them blessed!

There is not a druggist in all the land But always keeps a stock on hand.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the cheapest car route for all points east. Office, No. 1 Washington street.

DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Items of News and Articles of General Discussion.

Speculations About the Next Congress—Interesting Figures—Men Coming Out for Protection—The Mills Bill Favors Free Whisky.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The result of the congressional elections this fall is of parallel importance with the result of the presidential contest, and with it will determine the supremacy of parties in this country for years to come. The republicans have made steady gains in each congress since the democrats came into power in the house, and their ultimate control of that branch of the national legislature has seemed to be only a matter of time, and has not been seriously retarded by the election of a democratic president. On the contrary, the elections of 1886 for the Fiftieth congress reduced the democratic majority in the house from about forty to nineteen, the latter including four "independents," who, but for their pretended "independence," would very likely to-day be free of the cares of public and official position. The questions is: Will the approaching elections wipe out that small majority and place the republican party in control again? Republicans answer confidently, yes.

There are twenty-four districts in the United States that elected republicans by less than 1000 majority in each, and there are thirty-one districts that elected democrats by less than 1000 in each. It is noticeable that nearly all the close districts are in the manufacturing states, and it is believed that the advantage in them must on the whole be with the republicans.

A "DEAL" IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The united labor party, through its state committee, to-day delivered its goods to the democracy as the concluding act of a deal made some time ago. The republicans could easily have prevented the consummation had they "been doing business that way." An effort was made by all concerned to keep the delivery — which was consummated at the headquarters of that noted old workingman, William H. English—from the ears of the public, the intention being to spring the fusion ticket as a new thing later in the campaign, but the matter leaked out and with it the details of the bargain. The democratic state committee is to maintain the *Signal* as the organ of the labor party, besides making other generous distributions of boodle as the channels, which will certainly be many, shall be indicated. As a consideration the united labor party has placed John R. Wilson, the democratic nominee, on its ticket for attorney general, and is to do what it can to provoke trouble among various labor elements and the republican party. Heretofore the united labor party has gone over to the democracy after the conventions of both parties had been held. By that course it was able to declare that its conduct was based on a choice of evils; this time it will have no excuse except its own hunger and the business tact of W. H. English, whose pet expression —a ham in the hand is worth two on the hog.

CHANGES IN NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Jeremiah B. Schellener, a lumber merchant of one of the most influential democratic families in South Jersey, has declared his intention of voting for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Schellener says the action of President Cleveland in sending a free-trade message to congress and of the democrats in passing the Mills bill is not in accordance with his views. Mr. Schellener never voted any other than the democratic ticket and has been a voter for half a century, but has decided that he will vote for protection. Nearly a dozen voters in Cape May City alone have been converted into the republican ranks.

THE DEMOCRAT WHO PAIRED WITH RANDALL BEATEN FOR RENOMINATION.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 25.—To-day the democrats of this (the fourth) congressional district of West Virginia nominated Judge James Monroe Jackson of this city on the third ballot. The present incumbent, Charles Edgar Hogg, who paired with Randall on the Mills bill, made a desperate fight. Ex-Congressman Eustace Gibson was also a candidate. The convention engaged in a terrible row for an hour, candidates shaking fists and hurling defiance. The police and county sheriff had to be called in. Some of the delegates swear they will not support the nominee.

MOVEMENTS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—The few mugwumps who voted for Cleveland four years ago on personal grounds do not feel called upon to repeat the act of folly, as the president has renounced Buffalo as his home. Several prominent democrats have pronounced against free trade and President Cleveland, among them Godfrey H. Wende, a lawyer and a hard party worker and a good campaign speaker.

SCOTT WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, who has been ill for a day or two, expects to go to New York to-morrow to engage in the work of the campaign committee. He says nothing can induce him to again run for congress.

THE MILLS BILL FOR FREE WHISKY.

Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent in Washington writes to say that, "while Mills and the democrats in congress are keeping the republicans of being the free whisky party, and are themselves posing as temperance moralists, who would maintain the high tax on whisky in order to make it dear and therefore discourage its bibulous use, they are making stealthy provision at the same time through their legislation for an unlimited supply of untaxed alcoholoin the moonshining districts of the South, and for cheap whisky throughout the country."

An examination of certain provisions of the Mills bill seems to bear out the correspondent's views. The clause of the measure which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to allow distilleries mashing less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day to be operated without storekeepers and gaugers opens the way to wholesale frauds. It would permit the distiller to fix the amount of tax he would pay. It would operate to create thousands of little distilleries throughout the country. Under such a law the moonshiners could afford to come out in the open and cheat the revenue while pretending to act within the law.

At the same time this change in favor of legalized moonshining is proposed the supporters of the Mills bill also advocate fixing the minimum provision for violating the law at one cent. It is provided further that no arrest shall be made except on the affidavit of a revenue officer, and that no fees shall accrue to officials concerned in the enforcement of the law unless the prosecution is approved of by the United States district-attorney. So that while a premium is placed upon fraud by the provisions for removing the gaugers and storekeepers, the enforcement of the other provisions by the government officials is discouraged ingeniously.

Under the present law illicit stills when seized are to be destroyed. A Mills bill amendment provides that after being seized they shall be stored "in a safe place," until sold, while another confers on the commissioner of internal revenue authority to remit any fine or other penalty for violating the law. While providing that gaugers and storekeepers shall be removed from the small distilleries, and that arrests for fraud can only be made on warrants sworn to by such officials, the bill further provides that the facts on which a conviction can be obtained must be based on personal knowledge of the prosecuting witnesses. Under the circumstances the distiller is about the only person who can have personal knowledge of the fraud committed, and he is not likely to squeal on himself.

The Mills bill, if passed in its present shape, would, as the correspondent says, "leave Uncle Sam like a blind beggar with a contribution box waiting for the distillers to chip in whatever they desire for the support of the government." The clauses in question protect the moonshiners, and if enacted will encourage that industry, especially in the South.

While thus encouraging this class of their constituents the supporters of the Mills bill tried to take care of the interests of the whisky trust. The present law permits the distillers to store their whisky in bond and pay the tax whenever they please. This facilitates the operations of the trust. Recognizing this, Mr. Hitt of Illinois proposed an amendment providing for the payment of the government tax on whisky when withdrawn from bond, or within one year from the time it is placed in bond. The democrats united in defeating the amendment, and Chairman Brice will doubtless hear from the whisky trust by way of recognition before the campaign is over.

A SECTIONAL TARIFF.

New York Tribune.

Another Southern tariff bill has been passed by the house. It is the direst fruit of that great crime against free government by which freedom of voting in Southern states was prevented and President Cleveland was elected. Including men paired, 63 Northern members voted for the measure and 141 against it. With the Northern states more than two to one against the bill it nevertheless passed, because 105 Southern votes were for it, of which at least 20 had been secured by fraud. Sectional in its origin and spirit, peculiarly sectional in its provisions and in the theory which shaped it, this bill cannot carry a single Northern state, and yet it is to be imposed upon the industries of the North—unless the senate defeats it—by vote obtained in Southern states through flagrant defiance of the constitution and the laws.

If the Northern people wish to be ruled in that way, if they are willing to have their industries prostrated and their prosperity arrested by a sectional measure passed by Southern crimes they will continue to sneer at the "bloody shirt" and to permit the democratic party to govern the country. This great city and the crowded adjacent population from which the democratic party draws all its hopes of success have a deep interest in the result, and yet cannot defend their industries against the foreign influence here prevailing. But for the population within ten miles of the city hall New Jersey would not be doubtful, and New York would give over 50,000 majority against free trade and the sectional policy of the democratic party. But here the foreign agents and those identified in interest with them have something to gain by free trade. Outside of this little circle the great Northern states have everything to lose by breaking down home industries, and it is for the people of those states to say whether a sectional Southern policy shall prevail. They can outvote this city and its environs if they choose.

Even after a democratic congress had been elected by Southern crimes this or any similar measure would still have been beaten but for the patronage and irresistible power of a president who had deliberately chosen to serve the South and to betray the North. More than twenty democratic members were pledged to their constituents to support the policy outlined by Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, but have been bullied or bribed into betraying the interests of constituents. To some Sham Reform has promised places in navy yards, custom houses and postoffices; to some it has promised jobs and contracts, and some it has brought to their knees by the threat that the paid hirelings of the administration would pack conventions to defeat them unless they yielded.

It is a good thing for the country that the irresistible momentum toward a Southern policy within the democratic party has been thus plainly shown before the presidential election. But for the threats and the bribes of the administration, it may be said, there would still have been substantial democratic opposition to such a policy; Mr. Randall would not have been left with only four supporters in the house. Yet the threats and bribes of an administration controlled by the South constitutes the force with which Northern industries have to reckon, if the election of another democratic president and congress is permitted. In a democratic caucus the Southern free traders have a large majority, and they shape the policy of the party.

CLEVELAND FOR FREE TRADE.

But His English Allies are Warned to be Careful in Their Utterances.

London Cable (July 24) to New York Tribune.

The passage of the Mills tariff bill through the house of representatives has delighted our English free-trading friends. They are, however, more cautious than they were, and have toned down their ecstasies. American free traders seem to have given their British allies a hint not to be too outspoken. The *Daily News* tells us that this bill clearly removes the tariff issue in the states from the stage of rhetoric and abstract platitudes, and boldly places before the voters of the country a completed measure upon which to take issue in the forthcoming campaign. Then, by way of giving the democrats a lift, comes this passage: "The president," says the *News*, "has emphatically protested against the attempt to brand those who seek to correct the evils of the existing system of rabid protectionism as free traders. Whether English traders and manufacturers have had reason to congratulate themselves, or to expect an increase of trade with the states from the ultimate enactment of the Mills bill, is a question of grave doubt." Now, it is less than three weeks since the same journal made the same remark about the president, and followed it up by saying: "For all that, the electoral contest now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing less." That was on July 6. This is on July 24. What has happened in the interval to account for this rhetorical somersault? What, unless they have been warned, as I said, by their American allies! The same article contains evidence enough of it. "The republicans," says the *Daily News*, "have employed the most specious pleadings to convince workingmen that the president and the majority in congress led by Mr. Mills have attempted the reform in the interest of British traders, and that the bill under consideration, if passed, would swamp the industries of the states." Then it quotes the *Tribune's* most accurate description of Mr. Cleveland as the British candidate, the representative of British manufacturing interests, etc. The British free trader has in fact published in its own columns the warnings of American free traders.

Similar influences and a similar change of tone are noticeable in the Manchester *Guardian*, a journal which, more openly perhaps than any other, puts forward the interests of British manufacturers as the first interests to be considered. The long editorial is one long cringe upon Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party, all the more effective because now veiled and softened in deference to the campaign exigencies of American democrats. After setting forth how and why the democrats have radically altered their attitude toward tariff reform since Mr. Cleveland's message, this astute champion of free trade observes with calmness that in truth "free trade, as we understand the term, never has been and is not likely soon to be a democratic doctrine." The republicans, we are told, seek to cast odium on their opponents by dubbing them free traders. The design of the wicked republicans is to catch the Irish vote by representing Mr. Cleveland as a friend and ally of free trade England; and like the *Daily News*, the *Guardian* supplies the reason for its present attitude. It has discovered by the aid of an English newspapers extolling Mr. Cleveland are being quoted and distributed broadcast in America. Yet even this does not prevent our irrepressible Cobdenite friend from saying: "The mass of our people believe in free trade as Americans believe in republicanism, and we are undoubtedly rejoiced at the prospect of any step which may tend to enlarge international commercial intercourse." Precisely. The step in question is the Mills tariff bill, and it will enlarge international commercial intercourse by increasing British exports to America.

But the *Guardian* goes further. Not content with advocating the democratic party, it misrepresents and slanders the republicans. It describes the republican party as seeking to decide a weighty domestic issue by exciting amongst the American people a hatred of a friendly and kindred nation. I know of no effort to excite hatred. I know of an effort, and I heartily take part in it, to keep American markets for American manufactures; but if manufacturing or commercial rivalry means hatred, the British have done their best to excite hatred the world over.

THE TIN PLATE BUSINESS.

In the course of a recent speech in the house of representatives Hon. Samuel J. Randall made the following remarks on the tin plate business: Particular objection has been made to the increased rate of duty provided for in the bill introduced by me above the existing rate on tin plate. The present rate is one cent per pound, the proposed rate 2.1 cents per pound. This increase is necessary to secure the production of tin plate in the United States. At present, tin-plate making is practically unknown in this country, though we are as well fitted to make it as England and Wales, from which countries most of our tin plate comes. The United States is the largest consumer of tin plate in the world. We take nearly two-thirds of the production of Great Britain. Within six years we have paid British manufacturers over $100,000,000 for tin plate, besides paying freight. This is too much money to send out of the country for an article which we are capable of producing at home. The value at the port of export of the tin plate imported during the year ending June 30, 1887, was $16,882,813. As near as I can learn, the total wages paid the British laborers in the production of the tin plate imported into the United States last year were about $9,000,000. My wish is that such amount be expended in our own country, and that it go to our own wage earners. The rate fixed would induce such extended manufacture, that, in my judgment, by reason of competition and the law of demand and supply, the price would not be higher after twelve months than we are now paying for the same article, and would put the manufacture of tin plate where, by proper inspection laws, it could be kept free from poisonous adulterations when manufactured for canning purposes. At the same time it would create such a demand for labor as to give employment to every idle iron and steel worker in the country, and thus enable labor to maintain a standard of wages that would secure to the workingman reasonable remuneration and a respectable livelihood. It would also give additional employment to labor in the production of coal, iron ore, coke, limestone and other materials. There were imported into the United States about 275,000 gross tons of tin plate in 1887, which represented 670,000 tons of iron ore, 350,000 tons of limestone, 1,800,000 tons of coal and coke, 360,000 tons of pig iron, 5,000,000 pounds of tin, 12,000,000 pounds of tallow and palm oil, 35,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, 12,000,000 feet of lumber, and in addition, fire brick, clay, oil and other lubricants, hemp, etc. It would require sixty-eight large works of five trains of rolls each, involving an outlay of $30,000,000 capital, and employment to about 24,000 workmen, who would earn at least $12,000,000 in wages. All this would be accomplished, I believe, within one year, without the least injury to any consumer of tin plate in the United States.

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WARREN POWDER.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE LIST PRICE of the celebrated "Boston Sporting" Powder in No. 1 grain for Breech-Loaders, and No. 5 grain for Muzzle-Loaders and Rifles, will be reduced $1.00 per keg. No change in other grains.
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COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. —

Merchandise arrivals by rail: 1 car and 11 pkgs agricultural implements, 1 car machinery, 1 carload farm wagons, 5 bdls wagon material, 62 pkgs woodenware, 5 bdls from rails, 5 pkgs crockery, 62 cs domestics, 12 cs clothing, 3 cs dry goods, 62 cs boots and shoes, 1 car leather, 6 cs hats and caps, 61 pkgs furniture, 2 cs candy, 15 pkgs tobacco, 5 cs glassware, 5 bdls newspaper, 36 pkgs hardware, 1 car agricultural implements and 1 piano.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past two days, hours include 4858 ctls wheat, 531 ctls barley, 1612 ctls oats, 40 ctls millstuffs, 14 ctls potatoes, 1745 lbs wool, 8692 lbs hides, 12 ctls butter, 106 pkgs eggs, 296 bxs fruit, and 3 head cattle.

FREIGHTS—Firmly held. Rumored new business are current but transpired not made public; 40c appears to be ruling rate for medium iron for orders.

WHEAT—Wet weather in England again caused a reaction in American markets, and prices are up from 1½c to 2c. New York, about 1½c in Chicago and San Francisco. The general feature of local market are unchanged, offerings and buyers not anxious. Quote Walla Walla $1 17½, Valley $1 25.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 20c.

The Merchandise Market.

The weather is cooler this week, and at the close a little rain was reported, is usually one of the dullest months of the year, still there is a steady movement generally, and in some lines activity, notably in harvest machinery, for which continue quite large. Shipments to the interior show no decrease.

The salmon market shows no change this week.

Sugar dropped ½c during the week.

Stocks of hardware are full and trade fairly good.

Grain bags are steadily held and in free at 8½c.

Wool is steady. Shipments are light.

The San Francisco *Commercial* views the situation in that city as follows:

The bag market has been in favor of late, partly because outside holders become uneasy and anxious to unload, partly because the demand has been anticipated. The syndicate claim to be holding at the old rate, but the rate made by outside sales, which have effected at 7¾@7¾c.

The coal market has ruled steady the week, although as compared with prices are generally lower. Stocks have been cared for, and there is believe present values will be sustained some time. The lumber market as far as coastwise business is concerned the combination rate has been reduced $1 per 1000 feet. For export, however, are maintained under a steady demand. grocery trade is without marked fluctuations. Nut oil is lower being quoted at 56@ In spices, cassia shows a slight while pepper and allspice are steadier. Tapioca and sago both show additional improvement. Sugar was firm late advance until yesterday, when the fornia refinery reduced its rates ½c per pound. Coffee is very quiet at the decline in prices.

Packing salmon on the Columbia will cease next Wednesday, the close of the commencing that day, and unless a few days show an extraordinary rush the result of the season's work will be small for the season of 1887. The highest estimate now made is 325,000 cases. The stock in East have been large and there is a slow accumulation of stock, while the amount shipped to England direct is less than ever before since the river became a prominent salmon district. The light run affects prices, which are very firm at $1 65@1 50 f. o. b. Astoria, to brand, with no offers to sell. Due bills for past week for the first Alaska salmon received from Cook's Inlet and next week there is that there was a fair run, but probably the pack would not exceed that of last season. Free sales have been made of Alaska fish for shipment to England at $1 37½@1 45 and a favorite brand at $1.50—an extreme price. Sacramento river will commence work next week and continue through August, while September is a close month. All of the Spring

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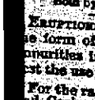
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THE HEADS DID NOT FALL.

Some Things Expected of the City Council Failed to Materialize.

The Johnson Creek Sewer—Grades of Multnomah Water-Railways Petition for Terminal Facilities in East Portland.

The auditor's office presented an estimated cost not a week previous to the meeting of the council last night. There were quite a number of citizens present, besides the councilmen, and a good deal of buzzing in corners was going on. There were rumors of various sorts in the air and it was hinted that official heads were to fall. Mr. Gerdes, who for so many years has been reaching for Fred Matthieu's scalp, had made up his mind to carry off the gory trophy. But by the time Mayor's gavel fell at 8:15 the excitement had subsided and no charges were preferred against anyone and there was no communication from his honor the mayor appointing anybody to any office.

The recommendation of the judiciary committee that an ordinance providing for the construction of the Johnson creek sewer do pass, called quite a breeze. Every member of the council was in favor of the sewer and sewers generally, but while the matter of the Tanner creek sewer was still in the debris, Cronise, Woodward and Farrell were opposed to undertaking any more such expensive work which were liable to get the city into trouble.

After a lengthy discussion took place on the adoption of the report. The members from the First ward declared the sewer necessary, and said that the people demanded it. They were reminded by Mr. Farrell that some of the people who were clamoring for this sewer were fighting against paying for the Tanner creek sewer, and it would do them no harm to wait a while. The report was finally referred to the committee on sheriffs, Messrs. Schwab, Showers and Cardwell.

Another flurry of excitement took place over an ordinance authorizing the expenditure of not to exceed $1600 to repair Multnomah street, from Grover street to First avenue, by covering it with three-inch plank for a width of eighteen feet.

Forbes made an eloquent plea for the passage of the ordinance. Farrell, Fleidner and Woodward opposed it, on the ground that it was not proper to expend the public money in this manner.

Forbes recalled several instances in which money had been spent in the same manner.

Upon several the passage of the ordinance, and finally the yeas and nays were taken on the third reading, and the ordinance was passed, 6 to 5. Farrell, Fleidner and Woodward voting nay.

DETAILED REPORT.

COMMON ORDINANCES, ETC.

From E. L. Webster, stating that he is the owner of warrants to the amount of $2681.50, drawn for the construction of the sewer in Ankeny's gulch, which, although issued on March 5, were not paid for within the past year, and requesting he take steps to be reimbursed to repay interest paid by petitioner on account of the failure of the city to pay same a reasonable time; referred to judiciary committee.

From P. Hibert, asking to be relieved from excessive assessment for the improvement of Thirteenth street; referred to committee on streets.

From the Commercial National bank, asking that there be paid $117 46, as interest on certain warrants of the city which have been held nine months, and which cannot be collected for want of funds; referred to judiciary committee.

From Bridget Fahie, asking for a sewer on Meldrum from Fourth to Hood; referred to committee on streets.

From Jacob Kell and others, asking that Second be improved from North Third to North Fourth by macadamizing full width, laying sidewalks, etc., referred to street committee.

From Mary A. Hopkins, complaining that C. V. Stewart be obliged to connect his sewer, 448 Seventh street, with the sewer, and thus abate a nuisance; referred to health and police committee.

From the Transcontinental Street Railway Company and others, asking for a sewer in S street from a point ten feet west of North Twenty-first street to North Thirteenth street, and along this street to North Front street, and thence at right angles to North Front street to the Willamette river; referred to street committee.

From E. E. Kepner asking permission to erect a feather pole in front of the Merchant hotel; granted.

From Matt Allen's show asking that the city license be continued to issue the show a license to exhibit at $20 per day; referred to ways and means committee.

From the North Pacific Terminal Company, asking that portions of North Seventh, M, N and East Park streets running through the company's grounds at the north end of the city be vacated, and agreeing to build a convenient outlet for traffic to take the place of the streets vacated. With the petition is also the consent of the company, as owners of property abutting, to the vacation of said portions of streets; referred to committee on accounts and current expenses.

From the North Pacific Terminal Company, asking permission to lay two temporary railroad tracks on North Front street to accommodate their business; while constructing a union freight depot, and agreeing that such track shall not obstruct traffic on said street, and that said tracks shall be removed as soon as the proposed improvements are completed; referred to committee on accounts and current expenses.

From the committee on accounts and current expenses awarding the contract for city printing to the *Evening Telegram*; adopted.

From the committee on Health and police, recommending that the quarterly report of the police judge be placed on file, it appearing correct in every particular; adopted.

From the committee on ways and means reporting that they have found the semi-annual reports of the auditor and treasurer correct; adopted.

From the committee on streets, awarding the contract for a sewer in H street, from Tanner creek sewer in Tenth street to a point twenty feet north of North Twentieth, to Hepp & Co. for $1662 25; adopted.

From the same, recommending the indefinite postponement of further consideration of the petition of J. W. Whalley and others for an arc light at the intersection of Stark and Seventh streets; adopted.

From the same, recommending the erection of street lamps on H street at North Twenty-first and North Twenty-second and at G and North Twenty-second and on G and H streets between North Twenty-first and North Twenty-second; adopted.

From the same, recommending that the chief of police remove fences from N street, between North Twenty-first and North Twenty-second; adopted.

From the same, awarding the contract for improving South Front street, from Porter to Gaines, to E. A. Webster, Jasper Ward and James Frainey; adopted.

From the viewers in the matter of the extension of Thirteenth street, from Columbia to the Chapman donation land claim; damages exceed the benefits $7172; referred to street committee.

The special committee appointed to receive propositions from the Northwest History Company, stating that in consideration of $500 the company would print a two-page view of Portland and ten pages of matter concerning the city. Referred to the committee on landings and wharves.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

OREGONIAN	27 50
H. M. Riggs	8 40
R. H Solwesb	69 25
Anderson & Gray	62 85
City park employes	346 00
Thompson, Le Hart & Co	6 50
Bennett & Harver	5 60
F. Opitz	20 00
H. B. Allen	12 00
J. Hendshaw	12 00
Police department bills for July	3928 50
Stubbs & Lawrence	12 50
Everding & Farrell	9 30

NEW ORDINANCES.

Directing the drawing of a warrant for $417 28, on the general fund, in payment for constructing a sewer in East Park street in front of the city park blocks; passed.

Declaring the probable cost of improving N street from North Fifteenth to 75 feet west of North Sixteenth and making appropriation therefor in the sum of $276 30; read twice.

Appropriating $10,000 out of the street cleaning and sprinkling fund for cleaning and sprinkling the streets of the city; passed.

Transferring $10,000 from the general fund to the lamp fund; read twice.

Authorizing the committee on accounts and current expenses to enter into a contract with the *Evening Telegram* for advertising; passed.

Declaring the probable cost of constructing a sewer in Taylor from Lownsdale street to ten feet west of Thirteenth street to be $345; and making appropriation therefor; passed.

Appropriating $962 88 to pay interest on unpaid warrants for the construction of the Tanner creek sewer held by the contractors, Messrs. Bays & Jeffery; read twice and referred to the committee on accounts and current expenses.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCE.

Providing for the construction of a sewer in N street from near North Fifteenth to North Eighth; passed.

Changing and establishing the grade of N street at the intersections of North Twenty-second and North Twenty-third; passed.

Providing for the improvement of South Front from Gaines street to First avenue; passed.

Providing for the improvement of Columbia street from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets; passed.

Providing for the improvement of C street from North Tenth to North Twelfth streets; passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the purchase of 1000 metal tags, suitably numbered, at a cost not to exceed $35, to be issued with dog licenses; adopted.

Giving notice of intention to change the grade of South Second street between Wood and Grover; adopted.

Giving notice of intention to improve Water street from Clay to Harrison; adopted.

Accepting a part of the improvement of N street, made by Bays & Jeffery, and directing the payment of $275 80 therefor; adopted.

Accepting part of the improvement of Clay street made by the P. M. & P. Co., and directing the payment of $523 25 therefor; adopted.

Accepting part of the sewer in Taylor street completed by V. Hepp & Co., and directing the payment of $345 therefor; adopted.

Authorizing the Northern Pacific Terminal Company to lay two temporary railroad tracks in North Front street; referred to committee on accounts and current expenses.

Authorizing the street committee to contract for fifty tons of hay and 1000 bushels of oats for the street cleaning and sprinkling department; adopted.

Authorizing the purchase of crushed rock for repairing streets at a cost not to exceed $100; adopted.

Authorizing the committee on streets to connect box drains with Marquam gulch sewer at an expense not to exceed $160; adopted.

Accepting part of the sewer in Marquam's gulch, completed by E. M. Riser, and directing that $1725 50 be paid therefor; adopted.

Accepting the sewer in Caruthers street, and directing that V. Hepp & Co. be paid $1725 89 therefor; adopted.

Directing the auditor to issue warrants to the chief of police for the collection of delinquent assessments for the improvement of Spring, Fifteenth, Clay and 8 streets, and also for sewers in East park, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Caruthers and Hood streets and in Marquam's gulch. Adopted.

Appointing Philo Holbrook, W. A. Scoggin and P. G. Baker viewers in the matter of the proposed lateral extension of Thirteenth street from Lownsdale to College; adopted.

Authorizing the auditor to employ a typewriter when necessary, at an expense not to exceed $100.

An Elegant Substitute

For colls, salts, pills, and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by all druggists.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets —Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Temporary Depot of the O. R. & N. on This Side.

Oregon Pacific Rumors—Hunt's Damage Suit—The Southern Pacific Doing Big Business—The Salem Depot.

Mention was made a few days ago of the purpose of the terminal company to extend a track from the western approach of the O. R. & N. Co.'s bridge out to a point some distance to the west and north, where a temporary depot is to be built. Work has been commenced on this extension and is being crowded forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. J. A. Johnson, who had personal charge of the construction of the huge terminal works at Albina and also the laying of the entire system of radiating tracks around the big shops, is superintending in a general way the building of this switch track. The entire length of the track, commencing at the western end of the bridge approach and extending out to the depot, will be 1000 feet. Starting just east of the switch track of the Southern Pacific—on North Front street—the track crosses that thoroughfare and approaches the eastern bank of Couch's lake. From that point on the track will rest on a trestle, crossing the sluggish and green-colored waters of the lake.

The new depot will be built at the foot of Fifth street. It will be a temporary building 80x20 feet and one story high. Carpenters will soon be at work, and everything will be ready by the time the track is completed. Seven crossings in all will be made by this short extension within a distance of a 1000 feet. Every yard of the track will be built on a ten-forty curve, and will bisect every track at a sharp angle. All the frogs and crossings are now being built at the Albina Terminal Works. Piling across the lake has reached a point as far west as the trestle work of the Oregon & California. Beyond that it will soon be extended. A deep, narrow space, just where North Third street intersects North Front, is being filled with earth and loose stones, in order to form a solid roadbed.

Track laying will soon begin on the switch, and by the first of September trains will be arriving at and departing from the new depot. Extending from the main track of the Northern Pacific, below the freight depot, is a track leading southward to the roundhouse. This new extension will be connected with the track mentioned, so that a very long train can be run on the curve. The new depot will be a great accommodation to the public.

As yet the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has done nothing toward building the extension southward from Corvallis to Junction. For some years the project has from time to time been considered. At one time it was thought that the branch would be built and placed in operation, but the purpose was abandoned, or at least deferred until a more convenient season. There has been no grading on the line, although some bridges and trestles were built some time since. The total distance is only about twenty-five miles, and the grade is an easy one. Southward from Corvallis a very fertile region stretches, covered with finely cultivated farms, and is one of the best grain-producing sections in the state. The proposed extension will tap this splendid portion of the Willamette valley. Within a few years, it is very probable that trains will be running regularly between Corvallis and Junction and that branch will become part of the great system now owned and operated by that corporation in Oregon. The total cost of constructing the branch would not be heavy.

On the Washington street-car line the facilities are very soon to be materially increased. A double track, of which fact mention has been made in these columns frequently, is soon to be laid. The distance of the new track will be 6800 feet, reaching from First street to a point a short distance east of the brewery. Iron for the extra track was shipped from Kansas City July 25, and its arrival here may be expected any day. Two more cars will probably be put on the main line as soon as the double track is completed. This increase in the rolling stock will enable cars to pass a given point at intervals of every five or six minutes. Now that travel is constantly increasing on that line the improvement will be a great public accommodation.

Few roads in the country are in better condition than the line between Portland and California. From Portland to Junction, a distance of 110 miles, the track is composed of the best quality of steel rails. Between Junction and Roseburg, ninety miles, the rails are the ordinary iron, with the exception of a few miles, where steel has been substituted. Between Roseburg and Ashland, 145 miles, the road is built of steel rails.

Very little wheat is being transported to market over the Southern Pacific lines in this state, as the season's crop has not commenced to move in any considerable volume. Already a little grain is now being hauled southward from the Rogue river valley to San Francisco. But only a few wheat cars are moving per week. In a month or six weeks grain may be expected to begin pouring in quite lively.

C. W. Johnson, superintendent O. R. & N. Co., who was expected to arrive here yesterday, will not reach here until Saturday afternoon. On his way from the East Mr. Johnson met Manager Holcomb and General Freight Agent Campbell, who are now on a flying inspection tour over the company's lines, and accompanied them. Saturday the party will arrive in this city.

Trains over the Southern Pacific road bound north have not been arriving here on time for several weeks. The detention is from one to three and one-half hours. The cause of this delay is the heavy trains which are being hauled over the sharp grades. Travel now is reported large, and the long trains required to accommodate the passengers can not be handled in time.

A portion of the machinery at the great terminal shops at Albina is kept pretty busy now in making frogs, crossings, etc.

Some time ago the old railroad depot at Salem caught fire and was totally destroyed. The depot had been built nearly fifteen years ago, and was much weather-beaten at the time it was reduced to ashes. A new depot is now in course of construction and will soon be completed.

A gentleman who is quite intimately connected with the Oregon Pacific railroad, informed the editor of the Albany *Herald*, a few days ago, that negotiations are pending which are likely to create renewed activity on that road. The officials of the Oregon Pacific and some other leading railroad officials are planning for the advancement of sufficient backing to put on more steamships between San Francisco and Yaquina. It is also stated that a syndicate of San Francisco men, one of whom is William Hoag, proposes to secure large tracts of land along the route eastward from this city. An agent representing this syndicate recently visited this city and made a trip over the route eastward, and on his report as to the value of the timber land lying adjacent to the road, they have decided to secure large bodies of it while it is yet wild lands and can be obtained cheaply.

The statement has been published in San Francisco that the question of consolidating the Oregon Pacific with the Chicago & Northwestern is being considered officially by the directors of the companies from a point of view favorable to that end. These things, together with the fact that the men in this city and Corvallis, who have been directing the work of construction, are still being kept on the pay roll and in readiness for work, make it quite certain that the work eastward is not to be abandoned. Indeed indications now point to a more speedy resumption of work along the line than at any time since Messrs. Hunt and Bennett ceased work last fall.

In the case of G. W. Hunt vs. the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company in the United States circuit court Judge Deady yesterday allowed a motion to strike out parts of the amended complaint. One part stricken out was the allegation that defendant had represented that it had $2,000,000 in its treasury and a large amount of rails paid for when in fact it had only a comparatively small sum of money and no rails at all. The court held that as the suit was brought to recover damages for a breach of contract, the damages consisted in not being paid, and not in any misrepresentations made by the company. The other portion allowed to be stricken out was the assertion that the engineer who measured the work done, made fraudulent estimates. It was held that this had nothing to do with the action for damages for breach of contract. But if defendants were to set up that it was indebted to plaintiff only half what he claims and base their statement on the estimates of the engineer, plaintiff then might reply that the estimates were false and fraudulent.

MR. WILCOX COMES FORWARD.

He Surrenders Himself Before Justice Tuttle, Waives Examination and Gives Bail.

John D. Wilcox, proprietor of the *News*, for whose arrest on a charge of extortion a warrant was issued, surrendered himself in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday and gave a bond of $2000 for his appearance. His sureties were A. D. Charlton and R. H. Thompson.

Later Mr. Wilcox waived examination. His attorney, Police Judge Dement, applied for a reduction of the bond to $1000, holding that Wilcox's bond should be no larger than McIsaac's. Prosecutor Simon's objection to the application was sustained. Mr. Wilcox then furnished a new bond with George W. Weidler, A. D. Charlton and R. H. Thompson as sureties.

THE PENALTY OF EXTORTION.

Section 1748, page 905 of Hill's Annotated Code speaks as follows regarding extortion: "If any person, either verbally or by any written or printed communication, shall threaten any injury to the person or property of another, or that of any person standing in relation of parent or child, husband or wife, or sister or brother to such other, or shall in like manner threaten to accuse another of any crime, with intent thereby to extort any pecuniary advantage or property from such other, or with intent to compel such other to do any act against his will, such person upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Further proceedings in this case will be had when the state circuit court convenes for the September term.

TOOK AWAY HIS TRADE.

A Negro Quartette Attracts the Crowd From a Street Vendor.

Fakirs are supposed to have a great deal of cheek. In fact it may fairly be said that all fakirs have a monumental nerve. They need it in their business. Three of them, however, found their match last night. Three men having some thing or other for sale and riding in a gaudily painted wagon with smoking torches at each corner, halted on Stark street last night. The trio began to sing, accompanied by a wheezy old melodeon, also carried in the wagon, and in a few minutes a large crowd of the idle or curious had gathered around the wagon.

For half an hour or more the trio satisfied the more idle spectators, and were on the point of offering their goods, when sweet and true arose on the summer air an old negro melody, from out the midst of the crowd, emanating from the well-trained throats of a quartette of ex-negro minstrels. The crowd, with many expressions of surprise and pleasure, moved away from the wagon and packed themselves around the singers, as song followed song.

At first the trio in the wagon looked at each other with blank amazement, then a look of amused chagrin overspread their faces, and presently with cheers of a "beaten at our own game" smile, the driver was ordered to move on, and the field was left clear for the minstrel men who after accomplishing their purpose sang one more song and then with a laugh mixed in again with the crowd and the show was over.

POLICE FORCE ELECTRIFIED.

Reasons for the Suspension of Capt. Jack Farrell.

"Inefficiency" of the Other Men Dismissed—A Stirring Up That May Better the Discipline Somewhat.

A thunderbolt dropping from a clear sky could hardly have caused more surprise than did the announcement yesterday morning of the action of the board of police commissioners in suspending Capt. Farrell, and dismissing Policemen Swan and Stuart.

Reporters of THE OREGONIAN were asked many times what caused this action, but as they are never admitted to the sessions of the board, and are only furnished with the very briefest summary of its doings, they were unable to state the reasons authoratively. Being pretty well informed in regard to the customs and habits of the majority of the police department, they could form an idea of why this action was necessary, but not of what brought it about.

Inquiry at headquarters elicited the following information, which may be depended upon as correct:

Capt. J. J. Farrell was suspended for ninety days for inattention to his duties. He has frequently gone away from his post when on duty and stayed away for hours, and sometimes has not come back during his watch. This is the least grave of the charges against him, and it is considered very improbable that he will ever resume his position on the force.

Capt. W. H. Andrus, it is well known, has for a long time been utterly incompetent to attend to the duties of a captain of police and was allowed to tender his resignation.

The reason given for the dismissal of Policemen Swan and Stuart is inefficiency. This may mean almost anything, but probably means that the commissioners came to the conclusion that they were not suitable men for policemen.

The appointment of J. Day, L. Wing and H. E. Woods meets with general approval. George Foss was for a short time connected with the force under Bill Watkinds in some capacity and did not make a brilliant record.

Things have been running so quietly with the police force that discipline has become lax, and the board decided to give the department an electric shock to arouse it to new life.

While it cannot be expected that men possessed of all the cardinal virtues and good business capacity can be secured to act as policemen for $80 per month, the public who pay the somewhat extended police pay roll monthly, consider that at least sober, decent, well-behaved men, who will attend to their duties with promptness and fidelity, should be employed. The police department is not intended as a charitable institution, and should not be made up of pensioners on the bounty of the commissioners.

PREPARING TO REBUILD.

Taking Out the Old Machinery from the Ruins of the Recent Fire.

A force of men are now engaged in clearing away the charred debris of the ruins of the boiler shop at the corner of Fourth and G streets, preparatory to rebuilding. It is the purpose of the Willamette Iron Works Company to rebuild without delay. The damage by the fire to the machinery is fully as heavy as what was at first estimated. In some portions of the building the heat was intense, and, as a natural consequence, the shafting, pulleys and the heavy portions of the machinery have been bent and twisted more or less out of shape. However, the full extent of the damages will not be known until the various pieces of mechanism can be carefully examined and tested. There was a good deal of new work lying in the shop at the time of the fire, which is considerably damaged. So great was the heat that the large fly wheel was red hot during the fire. Yesterday most of the machinery was removed from the ruins, and was being cleaned up. In a very short time the foundation is to be laid, and the frame will speedily follow. Just as quickly as possible the company will get matters in shape to commence operations. There will be considerable indirect loss resulting from the delay. About forty men were thrown out of employment.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Two Valises Full Brought in on the Idaho and Captured.

Thomas Alexander was examined before United States Commissioner Paul R. Dendy yesterday on a charge of smuggling opium. He brought a lot of soiled linen across from the steamer Idaho, lying at the bunkers, to a laundry wagon on this side of the river, on Tuesday. He also brought along two valises, which he wished the driver of the wagon to leave at a certain place. The driver, suspecting that the valises contained unstamped opium, telephoned to the collector of customs, and the valises were seized and found to contain opium.

Alexander was arrested, but on examining into the matter no evidence was found of the guilt of Alexander, and he was accordingly discharged. On one of the valises was found the name of R. Rutherford, steward of the Idaho, and he was accordingly arrested yesterday afternoon.

There is supposed to be a great deal of opium smuggled in here. It is said that sometime since a party of smugglers buried a lot of this drug on Swan Island, and were watched while doing so by some kindred spirits residing here, who as soon as the coast was clear dug up the opium and sold it here for $3000.

THE STAGE.

FANNY DAVENPORT.—The sale of seats begins this morning at Prentice's for the engagement of Miss Fanny Davenport at the New Park theater for five nights and Saturday matinee, beginning Tuesday evening in Sardou's greatest play, "Fedora," which will be presented until Thursday evening, when it will be succeeded by "La Tosca." Miss Davenport will have the support of an excellent company of metropolitan players, including Mr. Melbourne McDowell, the well known leading man. In a review upon "Fedora," Wm. Winter, the critic of the New York *Tribune*, says the following: "We have nothing like 'Fedora' from an English pen. It is altogether dramatic from the rise of the curtain in the first act to the close of the play in the fourth. It is as good an acting play as even Shakespeare ever wrote, and in its dramatic quality it may be said that it is superior to his 'Othello' or 'Macbeth.' This is not sacrilege to Shakespeare. There can be no comparison of the dialogue of 'Fedora' with that of any of his plays; it contains no philosophy and not all the lines are remarkable for literary grace or vigor; but we believe it contains the dramatics, or, to be more strictly correct, the theatrical qualities to a greater extent than any other play that was ever written."

THE MINSTRELS.—McIntyre & Heath's minstrels gave their third performance last evening at the New Park theater to a much larger audience than on Tuesday evening. The company was strengthened by the arrival of Ed Manning, late of the Haverly show. To-night they will give a change of bill which will be given the balance of the week, including Saturday matinee.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

James Lotan Elected President of the Board—Hose Carriage Sold.

A regular meeting of the fire commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. President Story in the chair, all members of the commission present.

On motion of Chairman Story, Commissioner James Lotan was elected president for the ensuing year.

A communication was read from Coffin & McFarland, offering $125 for one of the old hose carriages. The offer was accepted.

W. Davis's request for leave of absence was referred to Chief Morgan.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

Anderson & Gray	$ 5 50	Samuel Holden	$ 15 50
J. J. Allard	8 00	Kelly, Dunne & Co	4 80
Alisky City mfg co	5 60	Lovridge & Halvsu	17 00
Peter Beauchesne	4 50	Labbe Bros	15 75
W. F. Bowers & Co.	60 00	Wm. McLean	13 00
Brady & Wright	75	H. W. Niles & Co.	22 70
Brigham & Weeks	9 40	Oregon brass wks.	8 50
F. E. Beach & Co.	12 20	O. P. & C. Co.	8 30
L. Blumauer & Co	15 75	Portland ice works	4 50
City water works	200 00	Portland Gyl Co	600 00
H. W. Corbett	91 00	Portland gas l't Co	112 75
Corbett, Fling & Co	2 63	Portland telephone Co	40 00
John Clark	107 75	S. H. Schwab & Bro	10 50
Dyer, Cain & Co.	3 50	E. C. Stewart	7 00
C. C. Dobelbower	5 95	W. E. Torpey	3 40
Henry Everding	200 68	Union brass works	3 25
J. J. Flynn	5 50	Will iron works	21 75
Geo. H. Flanders	83 00	Will tent & awn'g co	2 50
Beu Woods	5 00		

PORTLAND WOMEN'S UNION.

First Quarterly Meeting Next Monday—The Officers and Standing Committees.

Next Monday afternoon the first quarterly meeting of the Portland Women's Union will be held in the basement of the First Presbyterian church for the hearing of the usual reports and transaction of other business.

A neatly printed pamphlet containing all the reports for the year ending May 7, 1888, has just been issued.

The following is a list of the officers and committees for 1888-9:

President, Mrs. Rosa F. Burrell; first vice-president, Miss M. A. Rodgdon; second vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Treveit; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Jones; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. J. Corbett; treasurer, Mrs. F. Eggert.

Directors—Mrs. A. Holbrook, Mrs. H. Hogue, Mrs. M. R. Andrews, Mrs. Frank Dekum, Mrs. A. Meier, Mrs. Geo. Nicol, Miss Jennie Thompson, Mrs. C. A. Coburn, Dr. Emma J. Welty.

Counselors—L. L. Hawkins, Frederick V. Holman, Henry C. Allen, Frank Woolsey, Walter F. Burrell.

Standing committees: Finance—Mrs. H. D. Green, chairman. Household—Dr. Emma J. Welty, chairman. Educational—Mrs. H. H. Northup, chairman. Printing—Mrs. T. Shanahan, chairman. Social—Mrs. C. E. Ladd, chairman.

Superintendent—Miss Elizabeth Scott.

TRAVELING IN THE INTERIOR.

A Growl at the Waiter Ladies of Inland Empire Hotels.

An old resident of this city, who had just returned from an extended trip through the Inland Empire, was met by a reporter yesterday.

"I have been traveling for my health," he said. "We Portlanders are so much under the influence of Saturn that it affects our livers and we get bilious, and the best way to work off our bile is to travel through the upper country and sweat it out. It is healthy traveling up there, but not pleasant.

"The worst feature is the hotels, or rather the waiter girls, or, I should say, the ladies who wait on the tables. They charge all commercial men and Portland people four bits a meal, while farmers, who eat twice as much, are only charged two bits.

"But that is not the worst of it. Each of these lady waiters has one or more especial pets who get the biggest potatoes, the best ears of corn, the most tender steaks and the lightest biscuits.

It may be remarked that the "plaintiff" in the case is not so young as he used to be, and perhaps to this may be attributed the lack of attention on the part of the ladies who wait on the tables.

BRIEF MENTION.

Read Kohn's ad.

Look for a revival in business this month.

The business at the Portland restaurant is growing daily. No. 71 First street.

A Sunday excursion to The Dalles and return same day will be a change for many.

Crossman is fully equipped with summer goods and bathing suits for gentlemen; 121 First.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 24 Third. Cut this out and keep for reference.

Lewis & Dryden's excursions to Eliot Glacier, Mt. Hood. The grandest and cheapest trip in America. Leaves Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

All the popular pianos in stock, besides a complete line of organs and musical instruments, at Kohler & Chase's, 71 Morrison street. Campaign clubs supplied with drums.

Lash Bitters Company will give a free concert at the corner of First and Stark streets every night this week. Come, and bring your family. We give the bitters away, to introduce them in the market, and leave the trade with the druggists in your city.

A MISERABLE EXISTENCE.

Mrs. James O'Brien Tries to End It by Poison.

Death Preferable to Squalor and Wretchedness With a Worthless Husband—Pitiful Story of Poverty.

Mrs. James O'Brien, who lives on the south side of N street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, took half an ounce of laudanum with suicidal intent yesterday afternoon. Neighbors who had been called in to attempt on her life forced her to drink milk and caused an emission of the poisonous drug.

Policemen Robinson and Cunningham called at the dilapidated house occupied by the family, which consists of three small children in addition to the father and mother, in the evening to ascertain the cause of Mrs. O'Brien's suicidal tendencies. A knock on the door brought O'Brien to the front and he immediately began to tell the officers how kind a husband he was and how well he supplied his family with provisions. Overhearing her husband's words Mrs. O'Brien, feeble and hardly able to walk from the action of the poison, crawled to the door and invited the policemen to come in and judge for themselves how true and rather how little, truth O'Brien was telling them.

Obeying the invitation they entered a large room with a kitchen attached, which by necessity, served all the requirements of the family. It was the sitting room, bed room, the dining room, and from investigation proved that the scanty but boasted stock of provisions consisted of a little flour in the bottom of a barrel, contributed by some charitable person, and beyond that not a morsel of food was to be seen.

When the officers had seen all the misery and poverty they wanted, Mrs. O'Brien told them that when her husband was not squanders his wages for liquor and refused to furnish her one cent, compelling her to depend on charitable people for support.

Not satisfied with neglecting his family, Mrs. O'Brien said that he occasionally found more than his share of whatever was being furnished and abuses her when he is under the influence of liquor. She supplemented her story by saying that she was determined to end herself.

They Are Unanimous.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Every speech in favor of the Democratic party lacked protection; every editorial in favor of the democratic policy of free production, attacks the whole principle of protection; all the campaign literature sent out in the interests of the democracy is under-take to show the pernicious effects of the American system of protection.

VOL. XXVIII.

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 N

Importers and Wh

Pommery Sec Champagne.
Piper Heidsick Champagne

Bedroom and Par
Folding Bed
School
Ch

SALESROOM—166 First, 167 and 169

G. SHINDLER &

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.

The Great Battle Painting

Admission 50c; Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition stands from 9 A M to 10 P. M On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its bold. Once established, it eats into the very and renders life but a long-drawn breath of and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, the power of speech, destroying the faculty of taining the breath, and filling the retinal of taste, insidiously, by creeping on from a cold in the head, it assails the membranous and envelops the bones, eating through the coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and Nothing short of total eradication will to the patient, and all attempts at relief are limited sufferings, leading to a final Sanford's Radical Cure, by Inhalation, is Internal administration, has never failed, even the disease has made frightful inroads on stitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been ered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one tle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT and one Improved INHALER, wrapped in one package, with full directions, Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNI
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFA
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WEL
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters

CHAS. KOHN & CO
AGENTS,
44 Front Street, Portland.

Wine and
No. 63 Front St.
Cyrus Noble Bourbon
Manhattan
Ex SHIP JAMES DRU

C. L.
SUCCESSOR T
Manufactu
Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Ha
Robes, Leather,
108 & 110 FRONT ST.

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TARRANT'S
SELTZER APERI

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNI
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFA
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WEL
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters

CHAS. KOHN & CO
AGENTS,
44 Front Street, Portland.

Gambrinus Bee

HIGHEST PREMIUM
AWARDED TO
L. FEURER
GAMBRINUS
BREWERY
BEST BEER
1887

BREWERY:
Twenty-Second Street, bet. B a

THE MOST ABSOLUTE
ON INVESTMENTS.

ALBINA
OREGON.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.
THE NORTHWEST RAILROADS.

AS A PLACE FOR
INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL
IN REAL ESTATE

Or in manufacturing or other enterprises, ALBINA presents to-day the most absolute assurance of the largest increase on such investments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully situated on the river opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN the river from the central portion of Portland. The bridges already built, under construction and contemplated, are fast driving the heavy business of the city and nearly all of the shipping further and further down stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below the railway and passenger bridge. Albina will get the benefit of this move, and even now she has

the largest dock and warehouses in Oregon.

THE MAMMOTH
Car and Locomotive Shops

Built by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, in which the O. R. & N. Co., the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies are interested, are located here. These shops have just been completed, and will soon commence operations with a large force of workmen.

Other industrial enterprises are located here, among which are the Portland Flouring Mills, the largest in Oregon. A Dry Dock, capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is now also under construction.

Several companies are now organizing to embark in other industrial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which will be located at Albina, because

IT IS HERE THAT EVERY RAILROAD TERMINATES

That runs into the Pacific Northwest, and all enterprises of magnitude must first take into consideration the transportation facilities when deciding on a locality for their plant.

TWO STREET-CAR LINES TO RUN
Through the Center of Property

Of the city and across the peninsula to the banks of the Columbia, are to be pushed vigorously to completion, one being now under construction, and the franchise procured and iron ordered for the other.

No other locality in Oregon has such solid, substantial backing. No other spot in Oregon can have just the peculiar combinations of

LARGE INTERESTS

Which are sure to make Albina

A Great Business and Industrial Center.

THE STREET RAILWAYS NOW BUILDING
THE BEST REAL ESTATE

FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE

Purposes that beautiful and sightly table land lying north and east of Albina, standing on which one overlooks the river, with its varied life and the whole city of Portland.

Considering the bright prospects for immediate and rapid growth, property in all parts of Albina is remarkably low, lots ranging from $100 up, according to location.

Its enterprising people have built fine churches and school houses, put in water works, are grading and improving streets, and seem determined to keep fully abreast of the the times. Any one having a few dollars to spare will

Have the Nucleus for a Large Fortune

If he wisely invests in Albina real estate at present figures.

For full information apply to the following well known gentlemen and reputable real estate dealers: W. M. Killingsworth, 105 First street; J. W. Cook, 22 Oak street; J. B. Montgomery's agent, opposite north end Montgomery dock, Albina; Geo. P. Lent, 5½ Morrison street; J. E. Hazeltine, 314 Front st; Van D. DeLashmutt, Mayor of Portland; Haight & Donner, 1½ Washington st.; H. B. Oatman, corner First and Washington; John M. Pittinger, Albina; D. F. Sherman, Cashier Oregon National Bank; T. W. Pittinger, Albina; Jacob Haas, Merchants' Hotel; Thompson & Manifee, Albina; Dr. S. A. Brown; E. Hill, Albina; Dr. J. Surman; A. J. Smithson, Albina; Robert Bell, T. L. Vennegerholz, Albina, or G. S. Pershin. Ferry leaves foot Oak st. every ½ hour; fare 5c.

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